The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3287. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR ARMY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

OPERATIONS AT ISLAND NO. 10.

Discomfiture of the Great Rebel Floating Battery.

THE LATE EXPEDITION TO UNION CITY.

Full Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

The Operations on the Tennessee River.

Movements, Strength and Designs of the Enemy.

THE REBELS AT CORINTH.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

Cairo, April 4, 1862.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

This morning the *Benton, Cincinnati* and *Pittsburgh*, with three boats, opened and continued for more than an hour a fire on the rebel heavy floating battery at Island No. 10, when the latter, having received several shells from the rifles and mortars, cut loose from her moorings and drifted two or three miles down the river.

The shells were thrown from the flotilla into different parts of the island, and into the rebel batteries lining the Tennessee shore. The return fire produced no effect on the squadron. No more men than were actually necessary to man the batteries were visible.

A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

OPERATIONS ON THURSDAY.

Chicago, Friday, April 4.

A special to the *Journal*, dated Cairo, 4th, says;

A boat arrived from Island No. 10 last night. Firing was resumed on Thursday morning by the gunboats and mortars. One of our shells burst upon the rebel steamer *Winchester*, which set her on fire and burned her to the water's edge.

During the firing the rebels towed the floating battery up to a position, and tried to reach us with shot from her 32-pounder rifled guns, but the shot fell far short, and after a couple of hours' manœuvering she was taken back to her old point.

Several shots were fired at the rebel transports by the National gunboats.

The rebels are erecting batteries all along the Tennessee shore to prevent the landing of the National troops from Missouri.

THE CLEARING OUT OF UNION CITY.

THE EXPEDITION UNDER COL. BUFORD—HOW THE SECESH OF HICKMAN WERE FOOLED—THE POSITION OF UNION CITY—THE ROUT OF THE REBELS—SPOILS CAPTURED, ETC.

Above Island No. 10, Monday, March 31, 1862.

Since my last I have been dodging about, and among other things, have had the extreme pleasure of seeing the clearing out of that pestiferous centrepôt of treason, Union City.

It may, perhaps, be recollected that when the National fleet first came down here, it found Hickman in possession of a company of Confederate vagabonds, who plundered, insulted and outraged the citizens of Hickman, under the pretence of serving the Dixie Government. For a week or so after this they held possession of the place, and compelled all who had shown any evidences of satisfaction at the arrival of the National fleet, to leave the town. The gunboat *Louisville*, Capt. Dove, about this time went up and anchored abreast of the town. This, together with a battalion of the Twenty-second Missouri, under Col. Foster, that took possession of the town, convinced the rebels that thereafter there would be more danger than profit in remaining to insult and plunder the inhabitants, hence, true to their instincts, they sought a less exposed locality.

As I told you in a former letter, Dr. Catlett, and some other citizens of Hickman, last week visited Commodore Foote, and asked reinforcements, as they feared that a body of rebels at Union City were being largely reinforced, and might eventually prove troublesome. The request was acceded to, and on Sunday two transports arrived at the levee, bringing up the Twenty-seventh Illinois, under Col. Buford, and the Fifteenth Missouri, Col. Hogg. The thing was managed very quietly, so much so, that no one at No. 10 suspected the destination of the regiments, nor were even the Union citizens of Hickman admitted into the plans of the worthy Commander, Col. Buford. By mere chance I had gone up to the town in the morning, and thus was present when they arrived, without suspecting the objects of their coming.

Soon after arriving, Col. Buford gave out that he had come to the town merely to show the people a specimen of National troops; and, furthermore, that, a little after noon, he would treat the citizens to a grand review of all the National forces in the town. This information being circulated, aroused the curiosity of everybody, and had the effect to send all who could walk down to the levee to witness the grand display.

Just as soon as they were all there, a battery of six rifled pieces, under Capt. Spastmon, of the Second Illinois Artillery, and some 200 Second Illinois Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Hogg, that were encamped on the outskirts of the town, quietly limbered and saddled and pushed along the "lower road" in the direction of Union City. An hour or so after they had gone, the forces on the transports were disembarked, and, together with the battalion under Col. Foster, marched around town to the inspiriting music of a couple of excellent martial bands. About 3 P. M., conceiving that the cavalry and artillery had obtained a sufficient start, Col. Buford struck for Union City, under the pretence of giving the men a little march into the country after their long confinement on the boats. Col. Foster remained behind, with orders to allow no one to leave the city on any pretence until the result of the expedition should become known.

I may say here that the Secessionists in Hickman for the last week have been throwing out hints of trouble from Union City; giving our forces to understand that the gallant chivalry would be in some morning for breakfast in Hickman, after giving themselves an appetite therefor by demolishing utterly the Hessians that profaned the sacred soil with their presence.

We pushed on after the cavalry and artillery, and a little after sundown, overtook them about four miles from Union City. It was determined to camp there for the night, and make the attack early in the morning. The men, who had one day's rations in their knapsacks, took a "cold bite" for supper, and then, after posting a strong guard, wrapped themselves in their blankets and lay down on their arms to sleep. No fires were of course allowed, but the night was as warm as the evenings of August in our more Northern latitudes.

About 4 A. M. the troops were quietly gotten in order, and the march resumed. Great caution was observed to prevent our falling into an ambuscade, which it was more than probable might be found at any step of our progress. The country is favorable for such an operation. The road, the whole distance from Hickman, leads through a densely wooded country, broken here and there by clearings, on which the wheat and grass are already growing in green and velvety luxuriance.

A small cavalry force kept a short distance in advance, and carefully examined the country on either side of the road as we proceeded. Not the slightest symptom of hostility showed itself till we reached a point about two miles this side of Union City. Here, just where the road crosses the railway, our advance encountered a strong picket force of the rebels. Both parties immediately opened at long range; but, after firing some twenty shots the enemy turned and disappeared in a cloud of dust of their own raising, as they fled in to give the alarm. The National column immediately pushed on after them so vigorously that they had scarcely given the alarm to the main body ere our men were on them.

Union City is at the junction of the railroads from Columbus and Hickman, and consists of a dépôt, a a dozen indifferent wooden buildings, the whole situated in a clearing less than a mile in diameter. As we reached within a half mile or so of this clearing, the road widened somewhat, the trees became thinner, enabling one to see the settlement. As we reached this point, we first noticed the white tents of the rebels to the left of the town, and next the rebels themselves, drawn up in line of battle across the road, with his wings extending into the timber on either side.

The column was instantly thrown into line of battle across the road, skirmishers pushed in advance, the cavalry sent off to the left to make a detour and get in the rear of the enemy, while the artillery turned to the right of the road and took position on a little eminence in a wheat field. The battery went into position on a gallop, and almost as soon as I have written it, they unlimbered and opened on the rebels.

Alas for the chivalry! alas for those brave and chivalrous souls who profess to eat up five-fold their number in Yankees, and to die in the last ditch! The whiz of their first rifled shot affected them unpleasantly—the second made them worse, and then, as they looked and saw a regiment of steel coming straight at their breasts, and a force of cavalry creeping around to their rear, and reflected for a moment how unpleasant the sensations caused by bayonet, sabre and cannon-shot, they turned tail and ingloriously fled, without firing a gun!

It would have amused an admirer of speed to have seen these "natural lords of the soil" *travel*—to have seen these chivalrous scions—these "dying-in-the-last-ditch" fellows—these warm-blooded, gallant sons of the Sunny South drop their old shot-guns, drop their variegated blankets, and shoot with straight coat-tails as fast as long legs, and be-threshed and be-spurred horses could carry them, and all this from a force not half their own in numbers! The platform seemed to be, "A fair start, or any start, and the devil take the hindmost;" the bull-calf, to which Falstaff was likened, never so ran and roared as did these valiant haters of Yankees—these bowie-knife, whisky-brave, nobly-descended sons of the Hugenots. *Jamais arrière* seemed to be the motto of all; and frantic and superhuman were the efforts made by each to bring no disgrace upon so worthy a sentiment.

Some seven individuals, who were swindled in getting a fair start, were cut off by our cavalry, and, preferring surrender to death, quietly laid down their arms and gave themselves up. These were all the prisoners taken; the balance made good their escape, and probably ere this are safe in Memphis, and are rejoicing the hearts of the rebels there by relating how they slew hecatombs of Yankees, and, after demolishing them completely, fell back in accordance with a "previous order."

The haste of the rebels was such in leaving that they left all their tents standing and their personal property untouched. There was a large amount of stores at the dépôt, but these had been placed on a train several days before, and were run off early Monday morning. The only articles found were the tents and baggage, and a mail-bag full of letters that had apparently just arrived, and had not been distributed.

Our forces advanced, preserving the line of battle, until they reached the centre of the clearing. The artillery was then brought forward, and placed in a position so as to command the country in every direction; after which, guards being stationed, a leisurely examination was made of the town. There were a few people left, who expressed the greatest joy at the sight and success of the Union troops. As a matter of course they were Union—always had been Union—and were only kept from a free expression of their sentiments by the presence of the Southern soldiers. These expressions of loyalty were not taken at par; in fact, I have the assurance that there is not a loyal soul in the whole place, except, it may be, among the negroes.

These came around in great numbers, and seemed mightily pleased at the pageantry afforded by the military gathering. One gaily-dressed female, who is blacker than a stormy midnight, remarked to another ebony damsel in my hearing, that: "Dem Yankees is a heap better lookin' dan de Suthen fellows!" She further remarked that she was "gwine to hev a dress made of red, wite and blue," which, of course, would be a compliment of the highest character to the National cause, and, together with black, would afford a highly artistic grouping of colors.

The rebel force holding this place was composed as follows: Twenty-first Tennessee, Lieut.-Col. Tilman, and seven companies of cavalry, Lieut.-Col. Jackson.

The Twenty-first Tennessee numbered 616 men, and is the regiment formerly commanded by Col. Pickett. The cavalry was commanded by Col. Logwood, but since the affair at Columbus, he, from some cause, has concluded to resign. The entire force, in round numbers, was about 1,000 men. The infantry were well armed, having, in a majority of cases, either minié muskets or French rifles; the cavalry had sabres, carbines, and, generally, navy revolvers.

Several flags and guidons were left behind. One of the latter is marked "C. S.," and beneath this "M. L. D.," either Memphis or Mississippi Light Dragoons. The usual number of shot-guns, blankets and other rebel equipments, were found lying around loose, and were in the case of the first-named, loaded into a wagon and carried off. The blankets were discreetly let alone, as it is a very generally well-known fact, that rebel clothing is about as full of a certain nameless insect as the rebels themselves are full of chivalry and superiority to the balance of human kind, especially that portion known as Yankees.

The tents and barracks were committed to the flames, the mail-bag hoisted into a wagon, and soon after, the National column started for Hickman, which place they reached about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Our arrival was the occasion of no little rejoicing to the Union citizens, and of chagrin to the disloyal. During our absence it was confidently predicted by the latter that we would "catch ——" at Union City; and so certain did some of them feel of it, that they got pretty drunk, so as to have a good start on a big drunk as soon as the news of our defeat should arrive.

Thus on Sunday and Monday, did Col. Buford cleanse one of the sinks of treason in a style that will effectually prevent the necessity of a repetition of the treatment. The National troops did not lose a single man. The rebels suffered to the extent of two. One man had both his legs torn off by a cannon shot, and the other was struck in the breast; both were killed almost instantly,

Soon after our arrival, the *Louisville* ran up stream and fired a cheery salute, which found an echo among the vivacious huzzas of the land forces, and the sullen curses of the discontented Secessionists.

Things here have not chnaged much. Four boats to-day entered the slough, and to-night are probably near New-Madrid, and stormy events may be looked for in a day or two. To-night, about 8 o'clock, a movement was observed between the main-land and the beach of the island. Thinking they might be attempting to remove their guns, the gunboats and the mortars opened all at once upon the island, and for a half-hour or so, kept up a roar of the most tremendous character.

A large amount of sugar and molasses was to-day shipped from Hickman to St. Louis, by Messrs. Davis & Catliff, of the former place.

I send you a Memphis *Appeal* of the 27th, and a Charleston *Mercury* of the 22d, which I obtained at Union City.

Permit me to acknowledge my indebtedness to Adjt. Rust, of the Twenty-seventh Illinois, and Adjt. McCammon, of the Twenty-second Missouri, for personal attentions and kindness during the late expedition.

Soon after the arrival of Col. Buford at Hickman, from Union City, stragglers began to come in, who belonged to the army at Union City. They brought with them their arms and other equipments, and profess to be disgusted with the rebel cause. Most of them say they were pressed to enlist. Some thirty or forty have already come in, and their number in the next day or two will probably be largely increased.

GALWAY.

NEWS FROM WESTERN JOURNALS.

Late arrivals from Pittsburgh and Savanna, Tenn., report no movements, except scouting parties, by our troops, on account of the continued high water. Gen. Buell's army is supposed to be in the vicinity, and it is supposed that Gen. Grant has sent an escort to meet him. A number of siege guns and appurtenances, and a large quantity of heavy chains have arrived. The river is falling rapidly, and if it continues to recede, may perhaps interfere somewhat with operations. Secession cavalry are scouring the country along the Tennessee River, pressing into the rebel service all the men they meet.

THE NEW REBEL POSITION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

Nashville, Tenn., Saturday, March 29, 1862.

The latest information regarding the movements of the rebels on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, indicate that they are making preparations for a more formidable stand, or struggle perhaps, than it was supposed they were capable of at this time. The capture at Fort Donelson of such a large army—of such numbers and varieties of arms—was thought to have curtailed to an effective degree the resources of the enemy. The wish was father to the thought. The loss of the arms fell heaviest on the rebel Confederacy. The men can be replaced. You are aware that it is almost impossible to replace the arms. We have had sufficient indications to positively prove this—a fact mentioned here and spoken of very freely, I have not seen mentioned. As early as December last, Gov. Harris, of this State, disbanded about 10,000 enlisted men, whom it was impossible to arm. He urged upon them to take pikes until it was possible to furnish them with better weapons, but these ten thousand were not of "the die in the last ditch" men. Beside, there is nothing pleasant or agreeable in making a bayonet charge with pikes that would not enter a man, provided they ever even reached him. The language of the Richmond papers in regard to John Letcher's proclamation, calling out the militia of the State, would indicate that the same were to serve without arms.

But it is not the part of wisdom to underrate rebel resources, and particularly at this time. The rebels, though they have lost Missouri, and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Virginia—though ten thousand armed men have been captured at Donelson—are to-day stronger than they were when Fort Henry was in their possession. This may appear at first like a broad and untrue assertion, but it stands to reason, and this is the reasoning: First, they are positively strong in their own concentrated position, near the source of supplies, in a country where forces can be hurriedly concentrated for any effort, and where they are being concentrated. Secondly, they derive strength, negatively, from the fact that we are necessarily weakened as we lengthen the distance between our armies and their sources of supply. The rebels were weak in their former lines because so unconnected. They assumed them for the purpose of drawing their supplies from the States in which the lines were laid, and when they left them they were left desolated. It was a terrible price to pay, but the absence of the Confederates was well worth a good price. When they fell back it was not, as is generally supposed, to a land desolated and robbed of all its produce. On the contrary, it was upon a country which had produced a large crop of corn, wheat and cattle, and from which the rebels had not previously drawn any of their supplies. It is stated here that not less than 1,000,000 head of hogs have been killed and packed in this vicinity. In the little town of Shelbyville, I am told, they packed 29,000 head, where before none had been killed. These hogs were drawn from this State and Kentucky. All the pork from these animals has been transported to the points south of this State which are now occupied by the rebels. They are thus in the midst of plenty, and more than this, in a country peculiarly adapted to defensive operations and works, and we, in the meantime, are getting weaker in the proportion of the distance from home.

The concentrations against Gen. Smith are most formidable and threatening, and demand hasty movements on our part. Gen. A. S. Johnston's whole force has been withdrawn from Decatur. There is hardly a corporal's gaurd at the latter point. The forces of Brig.-Gen. Cheathem were removed from Jackson to Corinth. Gen. Polk has passed a large portion of his army to the same point, leaving Brig.-Gen. T. J. McCown in command at Island No. 10. Gen. Bragg holds Humboldt with the majority of his finely-drilled men from Pensacola. It is said that these are the finest troops in the Confederacy, and are 10,000 strong. The whole force thus concentrated against Gen. Smith will aggregate not less than 50,000 men. Unless Gen. Halleck pushes Gen. Buell forward, Gen. Smith may be overcome. He has assumed the position which must be defended, and which must be held. A reverse to the rebels with Beauregard in cammand would be most terribly demoralizing.

All the railroads in the Western part of the Confederacy have been placed under military control. The cotton, sugar and molasses which has accumulated in Memphis has been ordered to be conveyed to some point outside of the city, where it can be conveniently burned. This is being done under the care of L. D. McKisick, Provost-Marshal of Memphis, who will also attend to the burning.

All the Federal prisoners at Memphis have been sent to Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Memphis is apparently in the same condition that Nashville was a few days since, and is experiencing the horrors of invasion. Nashville people and papers do not appear to regret it. There has always existed a rivalry between the two cities, and Nashville has been made somewhat sore by the taunts of the Memphis papers on the peaceable surrender of this city.

The bridge at Columbia, over Duck River, was finished yesterday, and to-day Gen. Buell's army of blank number of men, composing blank number of divisions, under blank generals, is on its march for blank.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

Nashville, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

The expedition is at last disembarked, to the no little satisfaction of officers and men, who, for more than a week past, have been crowded together on transports until nearly the whole command has been put on the sick list. Every twenty-four hours, for the past few days, have been as bad as an encounter with the enemy. The privations and miseries of an existence on a steamboat, crowded with troops, are without precedent in the whole career of a soldier's life—without proper facilities for cooking, crowded together in every available standing place, with foul air, inadequate ventilation, and no exercise—the effect of such a life is most frightful. This delay in the disembarkation of the army may have been a military necessity, but it has resulted most seriously to our soldiers. The effect upon the hospitals would not have been greater if they had met the enemy regularly every day since we arrived here.

Information in regard to the enemy has not, as far as I can learn, been very much enlarged upon since I last wrote to you. So soon as the high water has subsided somewhat, I presume, we shall ascertain by the best method in the world—by going to see them. Corinth, Mississippi, seems to be the principal centre of the force which is being concentrated against us, and is probably in the possession of 20,000 or 25,000 men. At Eastport, where the river battery is placed, there is another formidable force, while at Chickasaw, and to the west near Kurdy, and even so far north as Lexington, in Henderson County, there are other armies of greater or less magnitude. This force is being daily augmented, and to such an extent that it has created a very decided impression among our Generals that it is the intention of the rebel leaders to concentrate against this column every available man they can bring to bear, leaving the Mississippi, in the meantime, to take care of itself. At Corinth, on Tuesday, no less than thirteen trains arrived, each consisting of eighteen or twenty cars. Gens. Beauregard, Johnson, Bishop Polk, Cheatham, and others, are reported to be with the rebel column in front. Gen. Beauregard was at Purdy on Wednesday. If it be true that the Mississippi River defences are being clandestinely bereft of the major portion of their commands, it is to be hoped that the movement is not taking place without the knowledge of our Generals in command there. The lesson of Manassas ought to guard against the repetition of such a *ruse du guerre* before our very faces.

The present whereabouts of Gen. Buell begins to excite considerable surmise. Now he is within twelve miles of us, now he is at Florence, again he is at Columbus, and then it is positively stated that he has not as yet budged from Nashville. There is no concealing the fact that his presence, or to speak more correctly, the presence of his army, in supporting distance of us is regarded as of very great importance. It is to be hoped that the cautious chieftain, who, after allowing our gunboats to take Nashville, recommended the arrest of Gen. Grant, because he allowed them to do it, and because subsequently he visited Nashville for the purpose of conferring with him, will turn up somewhere at the proper time.

THE REBELS AT CORINTH.

From the Cincinnati Times, April 2.

We yesterday had a call from an individual named Hiram Wilkinson, whose home is in Buffalo, N. Y., but who has been for two years a resident of the South. He was attached to an independent company of cavalry—there are numerous independent companies of soldiers in the Southern army, as all are desirous of commanding—and as Capt. Cheatham was a reckless and brave man, he was ordered on frequent reconnoissances, and Wilkinson had, therefore, excellent opportunites of learning the condition of affairs. He says that *not a regiment arrives to reinforce the National army but it is known to the rebel officers*, who are as well acquainted with the strength and disposition of our forces our own commanders—so complete is their system of espionage, and *so numerous the traitors high in position among us.*

When our informant left, on the 24th ult., there were from 70,000 to 80,000 Confederates, under Beauregard, along the new line of defence, and within 25 or 30 miles of Corinth, and reinforcements were pouring in from the East, West and South in large numbers. Arkansas will be completely drained of troops in a few weeks, and large numbers are comiug from all parts of Virginia—even from the army between Richmond Manassas—the Confederates having determined to abandon all the Border States, and make a stand at Cottontonia proper. There are not, he says, 60,000 men in all Virginia, and it is the confident belief of the people of Mississippi and Alabama that Montgomery will again be the Capital of the "Confederacy" in less than 60 days.

The rolling stock on the East Tennessee Railroad is all impressed into the Government service, to carry cannon, troops and ammunition from Virginia to the new fortifications, in process of construction in Mississippi and Western Tennessee.

The rebels are anything but confident of victory; indeed, in the ranks, there exists a general despondency. The officers do all in their power to rally the men, but in vain. A bloody defeat at Corinth, and a sudden advance upon the comparatively unprotected State of Virginia, Mr. Wilkinson believes, would speedily overthrow the rebellion.

Great fears are entertained for New-Orleans, as it is well known that it will be attacked soon. But there is a disposition to risk the fate of the city rather than that of the Corinth army, as the rebels are confident that the yellow fever will drive Butler's forces out in due time, while Northern Mississippi is a very healthy region, and an excellent base for preparation during the heated term. The capture of the city, and the forts protecting it, will diminish the artillery of the Confederates so materially, however, that the further prosecution of the war must necessarily be trusted to the lighter arm of the service, cavalry and infantry, and they must depend almost solely upon brilliant charges, something for which the Confederates have not yet exhibited an enlarged capacity.

His account of the strength of Gen. Grant's army, *derived from rebel sources*, shows that our enemies know much more than we dare publish. How it was obtained is a mystery to all but a few of the rebel officers, and the spies themselves.

HOLLINS' GREAT RAM.

This iron-clad scow is undoubtedly at or near Island No. 10. A Western correspondent thus describes it:

I have seen a rough sketch of Hollin's celebrated gunboat—the *Manassas*, or *Turtle*,—taken from the descriptions of intelligent persons in Columbus, who have seen her. She is about one hundred feet long, and twenty feet beam, and draws from nine to twelve feet water. Her shape above water is nearly that of half a sharply-pointed egg-shell, so that a shot will glance from her, no matter where it strikes. Her *back* is formed of 12-inch oak, covered with 1½-inch bar iron. She has two chimneys, so arranged as to slide down in time of action. The pilot-house is in the stern of the boat. She is worked by a powerful propeller, but cannot stem a strong current. She carries only one gun, a 68-pounder, right in her bow.

The Secessionists of Columbus say that at one time she would have come up here to test the metal of our forts if the water had not been too low. There was no time, however, while she was at Columbus, when there was not water enough to float her. She is said to be now at Island No. 10, and it is reported that she would come up and engage our boats if she could stem the current. There is only one entrance to her through a trap-door in back. Her port-hole furnished with a heavily plated trap, which springs up when the gun is run out, and falls down when it is run back. How the crew get their light and air, I can't pretend to say. This "Turtle" is certainly a formidable affair, a second *Meirrimac* in its way, and appears to be capable of doing much damage, while receiving but little. It would be impossible to board her, as there is only one entrance, and she is supplied with hose for throwing hot water. The rebels claim to have some new gunboats below, of a very formidable character.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Important Movements in Progress—Non-Appearance of the Merrimac.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, April 3,
Via Baltimore, Friday, April 4.

Nothing of special interest that can be published has transpired to-day.

The weather is bright and very warm.

There is no further intelligence of the *Merrimac*.

There is great activity in military matters, and important news may be daily anticipated.

OPERATIONS IN ARKANSAS.

A Successful Skirmish at Putnam's Ferry.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

A telegram received from St. Louis, dated yesterday, says:

"Gen. Steele's advance guard has reached Putnam's Ferry, Ark. Col. Carline had an engagement with the enemy on the 1st inst. in crossing the river. We killed one Lieutenant and wounded several others, and captured five prisoners, camp equipage, horses, mules, forage, and a number of small arms."

FEELING AMONG THE NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

A private letter, found in the intrenchments at Newbern, N. C., after the flight of the rebels, lets more light than these productions usually do upon the state of feeling in the rebel camps. The document is dated "Camp Lee, Newbern, Craven County, N. C., March 10, and the writer says:

"We have got the Raleigh *Register* here, and it says *the Northern and Southern Congresses are both trying for peace*, and that Col. Charles C. Lee has orders not to pay any more $50 bounty to regulars until further orders. I also heard a man belonging to the cavalry say yesterday that he believed *by the first of July two-thirds of the Southern people would be back in the Union and peace would be made.*

There are plenty of Yankees here. We have two bridges to guard, and they have both been set on fire, but the guard discovered it in time to prevent damage. Seven Yankees were arrested near here, yesterday, and several others were taken this morning. *Our troops also had a little brush near High Point, and killed 8 and took 40 Union men prisoners.*

If peace can't be made shortly, I think *we will be the worst whipped men you ever saw*; for I see no chance for us to whip the Yankees. Drafting has been going on here."

WOULD-BE REBELS CAPTURED.

Baltimore, Friday, April 4.

Twenty-four young men were made prisoners this afternoon at Back River, where they were about embarking on a sloop from Virginia. The sloop was also captured. The party, it is understood, were recruited to go South as substitutes for the Southern chivalry, who are offering large premiums for substitutes to do their fighting.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Two New Military Departments Created.

Gen. Banks in Command of the Department of the Shenandoah.

General McDowell in Command of the Department of the Rappahannock.

The Tax Bill Out of the House Committee of the Whole.

The Exclusion of Foreign Correspondents from the Army Lines.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

War Department, Washington, April 4, 1862.

Ordered, *first*, that the portion of Virginia and Maryland lying between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, shall constitute a Military Department, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, and be under the command of Major-Gen. Banks.

Second, That the portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent, shall be a Military District, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, and be under the command of Major-Gen. McDowell.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

THE TAX BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

The Tax bill was reported out of the Committee of the Whole to the House to-day. The House adjourned over to Monday, when the amendments will be printed and laid upon every Member's desk, so that the bill can be pressed to an early passage.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Customs during March last at Boston and other Eastern ports were three times as large as during March, 1861, while those at New-York have more than doubled. There has also been a large increase at other ports. The total receipts from Customs last week were about $2,000,000.

THE ATROCITIES OF THE REBELS.

The Committee upon the Conduct of the War have examined several witnesses, bearing upon the charge of atrocities by the rebels upon our wounded soldiers at the battle of Bull Run, and the evidence, so far, is a disgraceful record against the chivalrous Southerners.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND THE ARMY.

The correspondents of foreign papers, who are not allowed to go with the army of the Potomac and report upon the demonstrations, are suddenly deprived of an occupation. Efforts of distinguished citizens have been made to have the order of Secretary Stanton countermanded, but as yet it has not been done. The President has had nothing do with the matter, and very properly declines to interfere. The previous course of foreign correspondents has brought about the existing state of affairs.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Just previous to the adjournment to-day, Senator Trumbull called up his Confiscation bill. Therefore this is the business now immediately pending before the Senate. He gave notice that he should press the consideration of the bill from day to day until it shall be disposed of.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL BUREAU.

Surgeon-Gen. Finley has been removed from the charge of the Medical Bureau in the War Department, which for the present is in charge of Dr. Wood. Assistant-Surgeon Wright has been removed from the Medical Directorship at St. Louis, and Assistant-Surgeon Camp appointed in his place. Other important changes in the Medical Bureau will speedily be made, to increase the efficiency of that Department. A military hospital has been ordered to be established at New-Albany, Ind. Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, have been converted into a military hospital.

The Secretary of War has communicated to Congress his opinion that the present organization of the Medical Bureau is inadequate to the service. He has authorized the Surgeon-General of New-York, under the direction of the Governor, to organize a volunteer corps of Surgeons to render medical aid when requested. A similar organization has been made under the Governor of Pennsylvania, and valuable service rendered by Mr. Smith, Surgeon-General of that State, and his assistants, to the wounded at Winchester.

THE CHEVALIER WIKOFF AGAIN.

Since it was decided by the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, or by the House itself, not to print the testimony taken on the censorship of the Press, that notorious adventurer, Henri Wikoff, has turned up in Washington, and is said to be at his old work of getting contracts at the War Department. Some of his old contracts hang fire in the Commission, of which Mr. Holt is Chairman, and it is probable that a few facts not yet known to the Board may yet save the Government from being swindled. The testimony taken before the Judiciary Committee relative to Wikoff's practices in Washington is said to be quite startling, and ought to be examined by Mr. Holt's Commission. There is other evidence against Wikoff that ought to be sufficient to banish him from the National Capital.

VISITORS TO FORTRESS MONROE AND OTHER MILITARY POSTS.

Complaints having been made by the commanders of military posts that movements are impeded and discipline relaxed by the presence of female visitors, the Secretary of War has ordered that no passes be granted to visit Fortress Monroe or other military posts to any person not engaged in the military service, and has authorized commanders of military posts to remove all persons not engaged in the service. Passes for purposes of trade and business are also refused.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS, ETC.

Attorney-General Bates has given his opinion that the Acts of January and August, 1813, granting pensions for wounds or disabilities, are applicable only to the forces thereby created, and will not cover the cases of those called into service by the Act of 22d of July last, nor are their widows and orphans entitled to pensions under the Act of 4th of July, 1836. Grave doubts may be suggested, whether the existing laws make provision for pensions to the widows of those now in service, who may die from disease or be killed in battles, and upon the whole question the Attorney-General inclines to the opinion that there is no adequate provision of law by which such widows are entitled to pensions in addition to the bounty conferred by the Act of July last. The militia received under the President's proclamation of the 15th of April, 1861, which was in accordance with the law of the 2d of August, 1813, are, in cases of wounds and disabilities, entitled to pensions under its provisions.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Among the confirmations by the Senate to-day were those of B. Ellis, Consul at Brunswick, Germany, and Dr. Hayes, as Brigade Surgeon.

The Senate confirmed a batch of other army surgeons, and took up Gen. Blenker's case, but made no progress thereon.

A REVOLVING IRON FORT.

A model of Tunny's revolving iron fort is on exhibition at the Treasury Department, and excites the interest of membes of Congress and other prominent gentlemen connected with the Government.

SIGNAL SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY.

Major Albert J. Meyer, Signal Officer, U. S. A., has submitted, under date of March 30, estimates for signal supplies for the army, amounting to some $46,000, and asks, through Secretary Stanton, that Congress will appropriate the same.

THE REPORT ON WAR CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Printing introduced a resolve to-day, providing for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of the final report of the Commission on the War Claims at St. Louis.

HORACE GREELEY INDICTED.

The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia has found two bills of indictment against Horace Greeley for an attack made upon the Marshal of the District in the columns of the New-York *Tribune*.

ASSIGNED TO THE WABASH.

Paymaster John S. Cunningham has been assigned to the flagship *Wabash*, Commodore Dupont.

NOMINATED AS BRIGADIER.

Col. E. G. Smith, of Ohio, who distinguished himself at Rich Mountain, and upon other fields, has to-day been nominated a Brigadier-General.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln and their youngest son, who was for a long time so dangerously ill, rode out together to-day for the first time since their recent affliction.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined not to take any action on the Tariff until the House passes the Tax bill.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDowell had a consultation with the Secretary of War to-day, and attracted considerable attention as he rode down the avenue with his new Major-General's uniform on. He has gone up wonderfully since the rebellion broke out.

GEN. ROSECRANS.

It is asserted in official circles that Brig.-Gen. Rosecrans is to be promoted a Major-General. He is perhaps quite as worthy as many who now wear the two silver stars.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE COOPER.

Representative Johnson, of Pennsylvania, has received a telegram acquainting him of the death to-day at Allentown of his colleague, Thomas B. Cooper.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ADVANCE—GEN. M'CLELLAN IN CAMP—MR. LINCOLN ON THE POTOMAC—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—THE ROAD TO MANASSAS—THE HOSPITALS OF WASHINGTON—AN HOUR WITH SECRETARY STANTON—THE NEW-YORK GLUE DEALER—NEW TREASURY ISSUES AND CONFEDERATE NOTES.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

The advance below is still progressing, notwithstanding the bad state of the roads, caused by the inclement weather of the past week, and no doubt but that we shall hear of stirring events very soon. Our "little General," to modify a Napoleonic phrase, is actively engaged in the duties appertaining to his station, and the public no longer doubt as to his capacity in managing a large army, unless it be a few ultra politicians to whom grumbling has become a fixed habit, and whom nobody cares for. The fact of it is, that these newly-fledged public men do more in our National councils to promote the cause of rebellion than many of our anxious and careless representatives of the "Press," who have to be subjected to the most rigid surveillance. The Government is certainly correct in being cautious as regards contraband information, or any information tending to give "aid and comfort" to the rebels, but they do not use discrimination enough in the treatment of the representatives of our public journals, showing too much partiality to those who deserve severe punishment at their hands. It is not for us, however, to find too much fault; but while we thank the officials for their general courtesy, we beg of them to *show no favor* to those who abuse authority, but to treat all alike.

Gen. McClellan was the recipient of a fine serenade last night, at his headquarters in Virginia, from the band of a New-Jersey Regiment. This is the second serenade he has received since Friday last. He, with his amiable lady, and the wife of Capt. Griffin, were on the balcony, and were received with loud cheers from the troops. The General did not make any remarks, on account of fatigue, occasioned from his incessant labors of the past week, simply bowing in acknowledgment of the courtesies extended to him. His estimable lady is doing much good in visiting the sick of his command, and distributing books and delicacies among the invalids. Simple, plain camp-fare is participated in by all, and we saw the General and Staff, together with the ladies, breakfasting off of common tin plates from the ordinary fare of the soldier, consisting of bread, coffee, corn beef and beans, which they apparently enjoyed with as much gusto as if taking a meal at the Astor or Fifth-avenue of your City.

Going down on the boat yesterday to Alexandria, my attention was called to a group of officers and civilians gathered together on the forward deck of the steamer. Thinking something was the matter, I edged my way through the crowd just in time to hear the conclusion of a good story, and in the narrator I found the tall form, the quizzical countenance, and good-natured smile of President Lincoln. Several Cabinet officers and representatives of the army were his escort, but disclaiming all public acknowledgments, he conducted himself simply as a man of the people, being courteous to all, and having a kind word for the most insignificant. I noticed, also, the French Princes and Capt. Ericsson, of *Monitor* notoriety, the latter of whom attracted as much attention as the President himself.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad having been reopened to Wheeling and Winchester, large numbers of citizens are availing themselves of the opportunity of visiting their friends. The first train left Baltimore yesterday morning and arrived safely at Wheeling this morning at 4 o'clock. The Company have a number of elegant passenger coaches, as well as some superior freight cars of iron, which are now being placed on the road, and freight trains are running on every branch without interruption. Mail service will also be resumed at all points, to-day, for the first time since the breaking out of the rebellion. The road to Manassas is now complete, the track having been laid five miles in advance of the junction—a heavy force of our troops being in the vicinity to protect it. The rebel pickets were seen yesterday six miles beyond the junction, and were dispersed by our pickets, who attacked them, wounding several, but with no loss on our side. Nathaniel Parker Haw-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SECESSION FEELING STILL STRONG—THE PRISONERS TAKEN AT WINCHESTER—THEIR REMOVAL TO PHILADELPHIA—ASHBY'S CAVALRY—THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 29, 1862.

He who counts upon any stable Union feeling in Baltimore is building upon a foundation of sand which is sure to deceive his hopes when the time of trial comes. There are Union people here, and many of them are very earnest and positive, not to say violent; more earnest oftentimes than wise, more positive than discreet, more violent than charitable. But they are far from a majority, among the better, or at least, the wealthier classes in the community. As you go up in the social scale the virus of secession seems to increase in intensity, its most decided manifestations being among the gentler sex, whose feelings sometimes, unfortunately, carry them beyond the limits of discretion and even politeness. They have their near and dear friends in the Southern army, and if they cannot fight by their side and share their labors and privations, they are at least determined to show, in such ways as are open to women, how much they abhor and despise the "Northern scum" in uniform, against whom their friends are fighting.

Aside from these matters of feeling and affection, strong ties of interest bind Baltimore to the South; for whatever the result of the present contest be, merchants feel that they are to lose nothing by retaining the friendly feeling of the Confederates. Is secession a success? Maryland belongs of right to the South, and Baltimore has a future before it as a great *entrepôt* for Southern commerce and traffic. Does the Union again assert its authority throughout the land? It is better to have a good record with those upon whom she must, in any event, depend for custom, than to secure Northern praise for the empty virtue of consistent loyalty. Thus Baltimoreans seem to have reasoned, though the diminishing prospect of a place in the Confederacy must have cut them off from one source of hope and expectation.

Secession sympathizers have especially shown themselves here within the past week, gathering as a nucleus about the 235 prisoners brought down from Winchester. An abundant supply of clothing has been furnished them, and a considerable amount of money, though the papers here are, I see, disposed to deny this. They have been somewhat strictly dealt with, no permission to visit them being given, except to those persons bearing clothing to supply their necessities. Applications from their sympathizers for admission have been numerous and uninterrupted, but the strict rule of "no admission" has compelled those to content themselves with such glimpses of the rebel soldiery as could be obtained through the bars of the jail from the sidewalk below.

Nothing but this strictness has prevented decided expressions of interest in the prisoners. There is still secession feeling enough in Baltimore to secure them an ovation if the opportunity would but serve. When twenty or more rebel prisoners were quartered in the Gilmer House last Fall, by Gen. DIX, the halls of the hotel were constantly filled with Baltimoreans, bringing in some form their tribute of interest to the rebel soldiers. Their every want was supplied, and money was furnished to them in abundance. There was a bit of Yankee shrewdness in this, with some who were more anxious then than possibly they might be now to stand well with the South, whose friendship was essential to the good of trade.

The Winchester prisoners go to-day to Fort Delaware, near Philadelphia, which will remove them beyond the reach of their friends, and relieve the authorities from such embarrassment as their presence creates. The private gossip here had given the victory at Winchester to the rebels; and the tangible fact of the prisoners' presence in the Baltimore jail may have been of service in establishing the certainty of our victory with those who chose to be skeptical. Stories of rebel prowess in the fight are still afloat to console disappointment at the defeat. One told of ASHBY's cavalry will bear repeating.

It is said that the daring rebel, with a dozen or so of his mounted men, passed the guard, and rode boldly into Winchester, when Gen. BANKS was there, and acting upon information and directions received from spies, proceeded at once to the General's headquarters, from which they proposed to abduct him by a bold *coup de main*. Fortunately for the intended victim, as the story goes, he was absent in another part of the town, and so escaped the proposed capture. As the story is a very good one, I won't inquire too closely into its truth, lest I might spoil it.

Baltimore rejoices at the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which event is to be consummated to-morrow, by the laying of the last link in the chain of rails at the gap still remaining just beyond Harper's Ferry. The heavy trains which have met there from opposite directions will at once be passed along, and the tide of traffic and travel again sweep upon its way, never again, let us hope, to be disturbed by civil commotion. The opening is not to be regularly inaugurated until Tuesday, the 1st of April, when the time-table will be announced. The trains will be run very cautiously at first, and never suffered to pass over the road by night, for the present at least. Still, no interruption or annoyance is expected, as the military precautions for the protection of the route have been carefully taken by Gen. DIX, acting in concert with Gen. BANKS. The eastern portion of the route is to be guarded by Gen. DIXON H. MILES, a Marylander, and that to the West, in Virginia, by Gen. KELLEY, a native of that State.

[illegible] energy and rapidity with which the repairs [illegible] have been pushed to completion, must [illegible] the rebels, who intended to do damage that [illegible] six months or a year of labor to repair. Forty or more miles of track were completely destroyed, down to the bed of the road, and twenty [illegible], two of which were a thousand feet in length. Yet twenty-eight days of day and night labor has put the road again in running order, and opened Baltimore once more to the West.

BRANDA.

OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—THE FIRST MAIL TRAIN—SCENES ALONG THE WAY.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, April 1, 1862.

Western Virginia is again thrown open to the world, and Baltimore put once more in direct communication with the Great West, by the reopening of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, inaugurated to-day with the passage of the first mail trains which have gone over the road west of Harper's Ferry since JACKSON and his followers first entered that region upon their work of devastation.

At 8:40 o'clock, this morning, a train of seven new cars, bright and shining in their fresh coating of green, and of the latest and most comfortable pattern, set out from the Camden station in Baltimore, under the charge of JOHN SNYDER, conductor. Accompanying the train was the private car of W. PRESCOTT SMITH, Master of Transportation, to which he had hospitably invited several gentlemen interested in the reopening of the road, prominent among whom were W. J. Mc[illegible], once a distinguished engineer in New-York, and now Vice-President and Superintendent of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; S. HENRY STONE, Esq., of Baltimore; Gen. T. J. MCKEAG, a well-known resident of Cumberland, Va., and others, whose names I do not recall. The train was also accompanied by the chiefs of the different departments of the road—[illegible] PERKINS, Esq., Master of Machinery; JOHN [illegible] WILSON, Master of Road; W. BELLMAN, Superintendent of Bridges, and, of course, Mr. SMITH himself, the efficient Master of Transportation, to whose skill and energy the public are in no small degree indebted for the completion of the repairs on the road in the marvelously short space of 28 days.

Within this time, over forty miles of track has been laid, sometimes at the rate of three and one-half miles a day, and twenty bridges built, two of which were a thousand feet in length, the whole forming an aggregate of more than two miles of bridges. The road in the region of the rebel occupation was completely destroyed down to the road-bed, and the rails carried off to complete the branch road to Winchester which was not finished, however, owing to the scarcity of labor in Virginia. Since the advance of our troops under Gen. BANKS, these rails have been found scattered along the way to Winchester, and all but ten miles of them recovered.

The scene on the road between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburgh is a singular one. Streams obstructed with the *débris* of burnt and broken bridges were passed at frequent intervals, and on all sides were to be seen evidences of the destruction that has been at work with the property of the Company. At Martinsburgh, particularly, were the marks of ruin visible. Here, it will be remembered, a large amount of railroad property was destroyed, and the ruins of cars and locomotives lay thickly strewn along the track; rusty wheels, crisped by the fire, and the iron framework of cars, which the flames had sought in vain to destroy, were gathered into heaps, where they had been thrown to clear the roadway, until they can be permanently removed.

In the villages beyond Harper's Ferry, so long shut out from railroad communication, the passage of the train was hailed with enthusiasm. From every roadside hut eager faces could be seen smiling a welcome, and little groups of gossipers gathered at each station to discuss the event of the day.

Now that the country is freed from the rebels, post-offices will at once be opened in the towns shut out for a time from the advantages of the mail, and the tide of travel and traffic again pass on without disturbance it is hoped. The measures taken for the military protection of the road are believed to be ample. No attack from prowling bands of marauders is apprehended, and sneaking rebels of the neighborhood will have no opportunity to displace switches, or indulge in other mischievous propensities, so long as the guard is kept up as efficiently as it now is.

By the instructions of Col. WM. B. HAYWARD, of the Sixtieth Regiment New-York State Volunteers, guarding a portion of the road, the sentries are required to especially observe the following points:

First—All bridges and culverts between the Relay House, at Washington Junction, and the three city stations of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at Baltimore, namely: "Mount Clare," "Camden-street" and "Locust Point," must be carefully observed, particularly between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The most important of these structures are—*first*, the Carrollton Viaduct, or stone arch bridge, over Gwinn's Falls, at the city limits, near Mount Clare and Locust Point Junctions; *second*, the iron truss suspension bridge, over Carey-street, Baltimore, between Mount Clare Junction and Mount Clare Station; *third*, the LONG WOODEN TRESTLING on the Locust Point Road, near the Locust Point Station. Besides these principal structures, there are numerous stone culverts intermediately at various intervals, at any of which mischief may be done by the use of powder or other agencies.

Second—All the switches, especially those on the main track, between the city limits and the Relay Junction, should be carefully observed, particularly from *sunset to sunrise*. The changing of a switch leading from the main track, may be done by one person silently and unobserved, unless prevented by the exercise of constant vigilance. Serious calamities, particularly to troop trains, involving large loss of life to the soldiers occupying them, may ensue from the derangement of a single switch.

Third—Another form of malicious interference with the track, to which your attention is directed, is the displacement of the rails. This may also be committed by one person, requiring simply, in some cases, the withdrawal of the spikes by which the rails are fastened to the sills or cross-ties. This is the more dangerous, because it would be less likely to be observed or discovered by the enginemen, or others in charge of trains, until too late to avoid serious consequences by a run-off of the engine and the destruction of property and life that might attend it. Upon *curved places*, or near a *culvert*, or *cattle stop*, or upon *embankments*, this form of interference with this road would be most disastrous, and, consequently, most likely to be attempted.

Fourth—Another, and perhaps the readiest source of malicious injury to the road—against which it will be your duty to guard it—is the placing of obstruction upon or between the rails. The placing of a cross-tie, an old rail or other lumber, or metal, or stone, which may be often found convenient to the roadside, is readily calculated to throw off a train and blockade the road, with serious consequences.

In order to prevent, however, the possibility of any *injury, derangement or obstruction to the track, or bridges, or any portion of the same* under your charge, it will be best to require your sentinels and pickets to *challenge and warn off all suspicious persons who may attempt to occupy, or even walk along the track*. As the road-bed and the tracks upon it are the private property of the Railroad Company, and not a public highway, (except for the trains operated by them,) no right exists on the part of others to use the road as a highway, or to occupy for private purposes.

As a subject of incidental interest to the Government, you will direct your guard at Locust Point and Mount Clare, in charge of the bridges near those places, to *give attention to the loaded cars* that may stand during the night in their vicinity. The contents of a greater number of these cars being the property of the Government *in transitu*, embracing much powder, valuable ammunitions and equipments and packages of every description, it is, of course, desirable that they should not be molested, in any form, by willful persons.

Since this system of supervision was adopted, the road has been freed from the annoyance it suffered previously, in displaced switches and the like.

The private car of Mr. SMITH, the Master of Transportation, to which I was made welcome, is a complete traveling house on wheels, having a comfortable state-room, with several berths, wash-stand, closets and wardrobes, tables, movable chairs, and even an ice-refrigerator, in which to carry provisions. For a portion of the distance, our little party of excursionists were honored with the presence of several ladies; the wife and daughter of Gen. SHRIVER, of Frederick, Superintendent of Public Improvements in Maryland, accompanied by the General, who had also in his party two daughters of Gen. ABERCROMBIE, and the gallant Maj. SHRIBER, Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SHIELDS, whose encounter with five secession cavalry, in the recent affair in Winchester, will be remembered. The Major's cap bore evidence of the conflict, in a hole made by a bullet, which must have singed his hair in passing in such close proximity to his head.

Maj. SHRIBER is a young man, apparently not more than 25 or 26, but he has seen as much adventure as most veterans. A Prussian by birth, he has served for years in the English army, being present at Sebastopol, and with Gen. WILLIAMS, at Kars, and during the Sepoy rebellion, in India.

Indebtedness of the Government to Missourians.

IMPORTANT LETTERS FROM SECRETARIES CHASE AND STANTON.

We have already published the appeal of the Missouri Congressmen to Secretary CHASE to arrange for a settlement with Government creditors in Missouri. The following is the supplementary portion of the correspondence:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, March 24, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter, calling my "attention to the large indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West," was received on Saturday, and I now reply:

The Department of the West embraced the "State of Illinois and the States and Territories west of the Mississippi River, and on this side the Rocky Mountains, including New-Mexico."

The claims against the United States created in that Department, and chiefly at St. Louis have long been known to be very large, and no effort has been spared by me to make adequate provision for their payment. I send you herewith a statement of the amounts actually remitted for that purpose, with the aggregate for each month, making a total of $35,656,797, of which $22,813,755 was remitted to St. Louis; $4,756,287 to Chicago; $2,408,905 to Leavenworth, and $5,677,850 to other points. This statement does not include considerable sums placed at various points to meet demands from the Department of the West, which cannot be accurately ascertained. The arrearages would now have been comparatively insignificant had not the payment of a large class of claims been arrested by the order of the War Department creating a Commission for their examination. All the claims included under this order, so far as found valid by the Commission, can now be paid equally with other recognized demands on the Government; and it is my wish and aim that those of amounts less than $1,000—and especially those of laborers, mechanics and others in like circumstances—be paid without delay. Claims of larger amount can be paid promptly on presentation of the checks of the proper disbursing officers, in Certificates of Indebtedness, or, as soon as the condition of the Treasury will allow, in lawful money. No unnecessary postponement will take place in any case.

My anxiety, gentlemen, to have all these claims fairly and speedily adjusted, and promptly paid, is equal to your own. None know better than yourselves, however, that the Treasury Department has no control over the expenditures of the Government. It must, necessarily, rely on the other Departments for estimates, and be governed, in its disbursements, by the action of those Departments and of Congress.

In my communication to the honorable bodies of which you are members, I have directed attention to the large excess of expenditures over estimates, and over real necessities; and have represented, as strongly as I could, the importance of retrenchment, economy and energetic action. Having done this, it was my duty to make provision, as far as possible, for the actual demands authorized and made upon the Treasury; and, so far as limited abilities have allowed, that duty has been performed. If the provision made has not been entirely adequate, it is because those demands have, for the time, outrun the capacity of the country to furnish the means of meeting them.

It may now be reasonably hoped that the successes of our brave soldiers, in reducing the proportions of the rebellion, will soon allow of important reductions of expenditure; and that the systematic and effective organization of the army and navy, in all their departments of activity and supply, will cut off, as far as practicable, every occasion of extravagance and waste.

These things accomplished, and adequate provision having been made by the judicious legislation of Congress for the support of the national credit and for a sound currency, it need not be feared that our resources will prove inadequate to all legitimate demands, or that, thereafter, any just claims on the Government will long remain unadjusted or unpaid.

With very great respect, yours, &c.,

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., JAMES S. ROLLINS, LYMAN TRUMBULL, and others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 26, 1862.

Hon. S. P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th inst., in reply to the communication in regard to the indebtedness of the Government in the Department of the West, has been received, and as it is a matter which greatly interests the people of the West, and having obtained your consent to do so, I will cause both papers to be published.

In accordance with your request of this date, I return you the tabular statement which accompanied your letter, and take the liberty of directing your attention to one or two important facts which a hasty analysis of that statement discloses, and which, I think, verify the impression which prevails among our constituents—that the claims in the Quartermaster's Department of the West had been overlooked or postponed.

The statement that $35,000,000 have been expended in the Department of the West, including such a vast territory, and in which so much has recently been done to suppress the rebellion, appears large at first blush, but in fact it cuts a very small figure when compared with the hundreds of millions expended elsewhere. Of the amount of expenditure charged to St. Louis, $10,000,000 was sent to the Paymaster (Col. ANDREWS) to pay the troops in the field, and only $5,229,061 went to the Quartermaster at St. Louis, in a period of nine months, in which an immense army was to be supplied and kept in the field, with necessary transportation, forage, &c., for active service. The aggregate shown is very small, and when divided up for so extended a department, the payments by the Quartermaster appear insignificant.

I am well aware that the order of the late Secretary of War held up some 6,000 claims for investigation, and that this delay is not attributable to the Treasury Department, but after these claims have been so held up for more than six months, and the Commission appointed had subjected *all* claimants, including the claims of day laborers, to the rule adopted to sift the claims of a few speculators, and cut down all claims to the lowest cash price of the article in first hands, without reference to expense incurred or delay in payment on the part of the Government, it is very hard that such claimants should now be postponed to an indefinite day for payment, or be compelled to take certificates and submit to a discount of three or four per cent. to obtain their money.

I would respectfully suggest that justice requires that at least these certificates should be made to bear the date of the original purchase or voucher.

The people of the West will receive with gratification your assurance that prompt provision is to be made for the payment of small claimants, laborers and mechanics, and look to you with the confident hope that all classes of claimants will be provided for at an early day. They would, probably, be still more grateful to you if your recommendation to Congress should be realized. Respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 26, 1862.

SIR: In answer to the letter of March 21, addressed to me by yourself, JAMES S. ROLLINS and others, I have the honor to state that the Secretary of the Treasury has placed funds to the amount of $500,000 under the direction of the Quartermaster-General, to pay such of the war claims certified by the late Commissioners at St. Louis as are of less sum than $1,000, and that for the residue of those claims certificates of indebtedness will be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing interest under the act of Congress, which will be paid to the holder of the certified claim against the Government. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, House of Representatives.

A WESTERN MECHANIC ON THE MERRIMAC.

Steam as an Offensive Weapon—Grappling Iron Batteries—Their Weak Points.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, March, 1862.

Walking on the streets of Cincinnati, the other day, I met an old friend, who is one of the most ingenious and practical mechanics in the United States, and a man of wide reputation. In the course of conversation he quietly remarked, "I could destroy the *Merrimac* in one hour." The same idea had occurred to myself; but from me it would be thought of little value, while from him it carries great weight. Without entering into any details, I will give you my general ideas of combatting an iron-clad vessel. If the general plan were not subject to the analysis of reason, and within the scope of practical mechanics, I should say nothing. Before we apply a remedy, we must know the disease. What are iron vessels? What new thing have they done, and what can they do? Take the *Union*, the *Merrimac*, or the *Monitor*, and what *new features* do they present? They are these:

1. The first and greatest is impenetrability to shot.

2. As a consequence of this, the power of approaching indefinitely near either water vessels or land batteries, and thus battering with the heaviest metal at the most destructive distances.

There follows from these some very important practical consequences in the act of defending harbors and in the management of vessels.

First corollary is, that land batteries are totally ineffectual in preventing the entrance and destructive fire of iron-clad ships within harbors. Granting the capacity of these vessels to cross and stand the storms of the ocean, (which I do not grant,) there is nothing to prevent the *Monitor* from bombarding Liverpool, or the *Warrior* from bombarding New-York, without serious obstruction.

Second corollary is, that since these vessels are impenetrable, and their whole power and safety consists in that single fact—all the managers and men of the iron vessel must be within the iron armor that is wholly closed in.

Third corollary is, that since they must be wholly caged in, there can be no men on deck or outside to prevent boarding, grappling, or other outside movement. That which is their defence is also their weakness.

These being the elements of the case, if we admit the perfect impenetrability of the iron vessels,—then these results are evident; that, as against land batteries, this new vessel is a perfect defence, and may disregard them; but, on the other hand, that, as to two iron vessels, they are relatively just where two wooden vessels were. Two wooden vessels penetrable stood on equal terms, if of equal force,—and two iron vessels of equal force are so, too. Both are vastly more powerful than they were before—but both have the same advantages. Hence, the moment the strength and impenetrability of iron vessels are tested, England, France, and America, all begin to build them. The only practical result of this is to put them all on equal terms. To the United States, this is an immense advantage,—for we have a small navy, and England has a great one. In creating new navies, therefore, we shall commence on equal terms with Great Britain. In three months we shall have iron vessels enough to defy the "wooden walls" of England, which poets and statesmen have so long lauded and praised. But the great and last question is, how shall these iron-clad vessels be met? What are the means of offence on either side? We may here remark, that two iron-clad vessels coming together, like two *Warriors* or two *Monitors*, are just like two knights in the Middle Age tournament. They are clad in armor, and shiver each others lances on an impenetrable buckler. The analogy fails, however, when we come to the motive power or strength; for the knights being animal, may be eventually exhausted; but we cannot assume that of steam-vessels. On the other hand, this suggests at once the most *efficient means of offence?* What is *the motive power of the iron-clad vessel.* Steam. Without this she cannot be held to available positions. But, if steam be a motive power so efficient for movement, or defence, *why not make steam offensive?* There are several modes in which this may be done, which, of course, require mechanical appliances not yet invented, but which are possible. First—the main part of the whole efficiency of an iron-clad vessel is that *the men are safe*. But how are they safe? Only by being *caged* up in *iron casemates*. But *openings* they must have, and it is altogether vain to say that these openings cannot be reached. The men must breathe, and the *fastest* steamer can lay alongside the other. In this case, all the men on board the vessel boarded can be killed by the *injection of hot steam*, which can be done with very small pipes, inserted in any opening, and would require but few minutes to do. The most destructive agent we know of is hot steam, and the closer the men were protected the more certain would be their death. But, it will be said, cannot the other vessels do the same? Undoubtedly; but then this gives the *relative* advantage of the vessels, as it was in the case of two wooden ships, to the fastest and strongest. Again, it may be said, the assailed vessel may avoid close quarters. Possibly; but *not if she be inferior in speed.* The question comes finally to a combat by steam, which is different only in degree from one by powder.

Again, although the torpedo is a decided failure, it by no means follows that ships may not be blown up, from under the water, by steam, when near together. There is no doubt whatever, that in future time steam will be used, not merely as a motive power, but as the greatest of offensive weapons, if wars do not cease and swords be turned into pruning hooks—a result which, it seems to me, is greatly hastened by these new and terrible modes of warfare.

But, again, there is another thing may be done by one iron vessel encountering another. That is, the stronger one (in motive power) may grapple the other, so as to control her action, and carry her where she pleases. It is in vain to say that the vessel is made round or smooth. The *Monitor* is exactly such a vessel as could be subjected to this operation; and if you should find the *Merrimac* coming out some morning and treating her in that way, it would be no more surprising than what has occurred. The safety of a vessel in this predicament consists in being the fastest and the most manageable, if she be so.

In these two things, then—steam and grappling—consists the offensive war [illegible] is true, that vessels of equ[illegible] terms; but so did two wooden ships [illegible] we have changed the *mode* of [illegible] not changed practical results. One thing, however, we must give up—the protection [illegible] teries. We must protect them by machines, like the Stevens Battery, and we must make them fast and powerful.

There is another thing we must recollect. We have not yet got to the bottom. We have not yet got a limit to the momentum of shot; and until we do, the problem of impenetrability is not solved.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AFFAIRS.

Business of the Month of March—Activity in all Departments—Large Receipts for Duties—Comparative Statements of the Business this Year and in 1860 and 1861—The Quarter's Work—The Importation of Dry Goods—The Amount of Money Realized from Tea, Coffee and Sugar—Heavy Exports—Notice from Collector Barney.

The month of March has been an unusually busy one at the New-York Custom-house. In times of peace the monthly receipts rarely exceeded those of the past month. Every department has been overrun with business, and the undivided attention of the clerks employed has been necessary to give satisfaction to importers and others doing business at the Custom-house. The large sum of money received for duties, during the month, has been derived, in great measure, from articles on which Congress has levied very high rates of duties. Notwithstanding the large sums required of importers of certain classes of goods, they have not ceased to import, and, in fact, have scarcely diminished the quantity which they usually bring to this country. The war and the high rates of duty seem to have had but little effect on the consumption of such articles as tea, coffee and sugar, which are imported to an extent that many persons would not suspect. The importation of dry goods, too, which has been for some months past considerably inferior to that of other years, has revived, and every steamer from England, France and Germany brings large cargoes of this kind of merchandise. The number of steamers arriving during the month of March, with cargoes of dry goods and general merchandise, has been large. A change is noticeable in the kind and quality of the dry goods imported, as compared with those imported in other years. They are, to the credit of our people, of a more useful and substantial character than usual. Such articles as laces and embroideries are not imported to near as great an extent as has been customary, and those which have been imported, in almost every case, have been taken from the vessel in which imported immediately on its arrival; but few entries of such goods are made for warehouse. Those which had been placed in bond before the troubles of the nation caused a diminished importation, have been withdrawn and thrown in the market. The same diminution may also be seen in the importation of foreign silks. A greater change is manifest in the importation of this article than in that of any other class of dry goods. The large silk houses which heretofore were enabled, by the demand for their goods, to bring hither very large and valuable invoices, seem to have contracted their business very much in consequence of the state of the country. But few silks now find entry on the warehouse books, the importation being only sufficient to meet the current demand, owners and consignees being unwilling to take the risk of having large invoices left on hand without a demand therefor. When the high and complicated rates of duty now required were first levied on cotton goods, it was thought that the importation of the latter would almost cease; that the rates of duty were, to use a favorite expression of our law-makers, "prohibitory." When the act first went into effect, but few cottons, comparatively, were imported, but of late more have been brought to this port. Woolen goods, and those composed partly of wool and cotton, are now imported in considerable quantities. The ladies will have their delaines and worsted goods from abroad whether peace reigns or war rages.

The value of the merchandise imported during the last week was about $1,000,000 in excess of that of those imported during the corresponding week of last year, and was about $800,000 less than that of those imported in 1860. The total value of the importations at this port for the first quarter of the past two years and the present year is as follows:

1860	$62,399,869
1861	45,352,217
1862	42,298,145

Notwithstanding the diminished value of the goods imported during the first quarter of this year, as compared with that of those imported in the other years, being, as the above statement shows, inferior to those of 1861, by $3,000,000, and to those of 1860, by $20,000,000, the duties received at the Custom-house, during the quarter of this year, are in excess of those received during the same period of either of the two years preceding. The following statement of the receipts for duty, during the first quarter of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, will show how largely the revenue has been increased this year by the levy of higher rates of duty than those imposed in the years 1860 and 1861:

Receipts of duty for January, February and March.

1860	$10,754,755 19
1861	7,091,117 94
1862	11,498,496 18

During the month of March the duties received amounted to $4,581,775 13, which was an average of over $175,000 for each business day of the month. This is a larger sum than was received during any month of either 1860 or 1861.

It was believed, when the warehousing privilege was restricted from three years to three months, that the Warehouse Department was virtually dead; that importers would gradually withdraw the goods which they had placed in bond, and would rarely avail themselves of the privilege accorded them, of placing their merchandise in warehouse for the short space of three months. This idea has proved incorrect, however, the high rates of duty compelling merchants to accept even this limited time. As a consequence the receipts of duty from warehoused goods have been quite heavy. Those of the last quarter compare with those of the same period of 1860 and 1861, as follows:

Receipts from Warehoused Goods for the First Quarter of the Years 1860, 1861 and 1862.

1860	$1,637,498 80
1861	2,962,643 31
1862	3,705,014 09

A large proportion of the sum indicated for 1862 has been collected from tea, coffee and sugar, on which an additional duty was levied by the act of December, and which have, in consequence, been placed in bond to a much greater extent than in other years. It will surprise some of our non-commercial readers to glance at the following figures indicative of the quantities of these three articles imported into this port and placed in bond during the months of January, February and March. It will be recollected that in addition to these quantities, still greater ones perhaps, have been entered for consumption on arrival, and were never placed in store. The following are the quantities bonded during the time mentioned.

Sugar—pounds	56,876,059
Coffee—pounds	13,733,055
Tea—pounds	4,535,896

As not a small portion of this has been exported, and as nearly all the sugar has been of the description on which a duty of two and one-half cents per pound is levied, the Government has derived and will derive from these goods the following sums of money:

Sugar	$1,421,901 47
Coffee	686,652 75
Tea	907,179 20

The duty required of one large tea importing house of this City on a single entry, amounted to nearly $120,000. It will be seen that the imposition of a high rate of duty on these three articles, instead of admitting them free of duty, has had the effect to materially increase the revenue of the country. It would seem, from the large quantities imported, that still higher rates of duty could be imposed with advantage to the Government, although at present the duty on many of the teas arriving here is equal to or in excess of their value.

It has been the custom, since the rebellion of the Southern States, the blockade of their ports, and the prohibition of intercourse with them, to allow goods to be sent to Havana and to Mexico, after requiring the shipper to make oath that the goods shipped are not intended for the use of persons resident in the rebellious States. Too much care cannot be taken by the authorities to prevent the shipment of goods to ports from whence they can readily be sent to rebels. It seems strange, to say the least, that the number of entries of goods for Matamoras, near the border-line of Texas and Mexico, should be much greater this year than in many years past. The regulations in reference to the shipment of goods to these ports should be rigidly enforced, and every avenue by which aid and comfort can be afforded to the rebels carefully guarded. As the success of our arms restores State after State to the Union, the means of communication are gradually restored. The Post-offices are reopened, and those who have not been able to communicate with Northern friends for many months are again allowed that privilege. The Collector has recently granted permission to one of the largest Express Companies of the country to resume the carrying of packages to persons residing in the districts which have been restored. Heavy bonds have been required for the observance of strict regulations, prescribed for the government of the company, in the transmission of merchandise to these districts.

During the Winter months we have been buying of foreign countries more than we have sold to them; in consequence the flow of specie which was toward us last Fall, has been from us in the Winter. In order to meet our indebtedness we have exported, since the 1st of January, in addition to large quantities of domestic produce, $9,685,385 in specie, a sum much larger than that exported during the same portion of the years 1860 [illegible],000; in the la[illegible],63[illegible]. A [illegible] of the country during the quarter ending with March has been the largely increased export of produce and merchandise. [illegible] we have exported produce and merchandise valued at $30,286,080, a value which was about equaled last year, but which is in excess of the value of the exports for the first quarter of 1860 by nearly $12,000,000. This is remarkable when it is remembered that at this season of 1860 we were not restricted in exporting cotton and tobacco, and that this year we have been unable to obtain large quantities of either of these articles from the Southern States.

This large quantity has been exported, too, during the Winter months, when canal and river navigation has been closed, so that grain could not be transmitted from the West to the seaboard, at a time when but little inducement has been offered for the shipment of the flour and grain already in our cities on the Atlantic coast, inasmuch as there has been, during the time mentioned, a steady decline in their value, on the other side of the ocean.

A few of the interest-bearing Treasury notes are still received for duty at the Custom-house. Some notes issued under an act of Congress, approved Dec. 23, 1857, and bearing an interest of only 3 per cent., have lately been paid for duties.

The Collector has issued the following notice:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that all merchandise which shall remain in the Public Stores, Nos. 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60 Broadway, 48 hours after having passed examination, will be sent to the General Order Stores, Nos. 56 and 58 Greenwich-st., and stored at the expense of the owner, except in cases when the non-delivery of the goods arises from delay in the issue of the delivery order.

(Signed,) HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

The Rebel Lines at Manassas—How Long have they been Deserted?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice in an editorial on Thursday last, an argument to show that the existence of wooden cannon in an abandoned fortification is no proof that real guns were not there until the place was required to be abandoned, and you infer from this general fact that the wooden guns at Centreville had not been there long when that place was evacuated. As facts are very important in making logical deductions, permit me to give you a few bearing upon the question, not only of the probable length of time that those wooden cannon were mounted at Centreville, but of the probable force of the enemy at that point. I give you an extract from a very long letter I received from a friend, who spent some time in examining the enemy's works at Centreville and Manassas, only three or four days after their evacuation. I will only add by way of comment, that my friend's truthfulness and keen power of observation will be doubted by no one who knows him. Whether his inferences are correct, I leave to others to judge upon the facts he presents.

"While prospecting about Centreville I noticed here and there little clusters of mounds, apparently eight or ten rows of five or six in a row, and as I was a little curious about them I examined several of the clusters. I found them to be the remains of chimneys, built of mud and stones or mud and sticks, and even of sods alone. In front of each chimney I could trace the form of a tent, mostly square, showing that the chimney had been located at the back of the tent, the tent having probably been split up the centre of the back some distance, and the corners turned in so as to allow the fire-place to open into the tent. But there was every indication that they had been abandoned months ago, for the chimneys were crumbling away from the effects of the rains of the last two months or more, and the oats and wheat were springing up quite thrivingly where the floors of the tents had been covered with straw. The conclusion I came to was that these were the camps of the rebels at the time they first came to Centreville, and when they had completed their log huts, upon deciding to go into Winter quarters there, they deserted their old camps, sending their tents away for their troops in other places—probably to those that were in the field and obliged to move from place to place. All the accounts I could gather were to the effect that but few tents had been in use for a long time about Centreville, and we know that but few were taken by our troops, though those clusters of chimneys show that at one time there must have been several thousand men in tents. Now, the letter-writers, either not examining those chimneys as closely as I did, or not examining them at all more than, perhaps, counting them at a distance, have concluded that the rebels occupied those camps, together with the huts, when the truth is that the one was deserted as soon as the other was ready for habitation. That materially decreases the number of troops which the rebels are supposed to have had at Centreville, for most of the letter-writers have counted their forces over twice, as they never could seriously make the statement that there were accommodations there for from 80,000 to 200,000 men. From all that I can learn, I am satisfied that, since the 1st of December last, they have not had at Centreville and Manasses both over 40,000 men at any time; and that they have never had more than from 80,000 to 90,000 men—if that—at any time since last July. None of the people I questioned there, whether white or black, put the number over 50,000 at both places since December last, and some did not go as high as 30,000. I have taken the mean between the two, and put it at 40,000."

My correspondent then gives a description of the wooden guns that he saw, some thirty in number. He expresses the opinion that there were never any other than wooden guns mounted at Centreville, and that the rebels relied upon bringing heavy ordnance from Manasses by a railroad which was completed from Manasses to Bull Run, but only graded and supplied with ties from Bull Run to Centreville.

NEW-YORK, April 4. W. H. B.

LAW REPORTS.

Car Licenses—Right of the Corporation to Impose Them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Mayor vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—This was an appeal from an order at Special Term of the Court overruling a demurrer interposed to the complaint.

The defendants took the ground that the Corporation had not the right to impose the penalty sought to be recovered without the express sanction and authority of the Legislature. Upon this ground the demurrer was interposed.

The Court gave judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, and appeal was taken by the defendants to this court. The judgment below is affirmed. The case was stated in the TIMES of March 21.

George C. Genet for plaintiff; Waters & Cushman for defendants.

The Noaks Forgery Case—The Conviction Affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

The People vs. *Noaks.*—The prisoner was convicted at the Sessions of forgery on the Meriden Cutlery Company.

Appeal was taken to this Court by writ of error, counsel contending that the Court below erred in refusing to charge the jury that there was no evidence of the legal existence of the Company in question.

The Court now affirmed the judgment below, holding that the indictment was broad enough to cover all persons, known or unknown, and that there was no error in the ruling of the Court below. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Weight of Probability in the Construction of Contracts.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Jeronemus S. Underhill vs. *The North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of March 14 last, when argued on appeal. The action was brought to recover damages sustained by the alleged non-performance of a contract, the plaintiff alleging that the defendants contracted with him for the construction of twenty-seven "meerschaums," or tanks, used in extracting oil from bituminous coal; but after he had manufactured seven of them, he was prohibited from further operations by the defendants. These meerschaums were to be of the value of $1,850 each, and to be made of iron.

The defence was that the number of meerschaums to be received was at the option of the defendants. The case was referred, and the Referee, on the trial of the cause, found for the defendants. The plaintiff appealed, contending that the Referee erred in finding that the number of meerschaums to be received was optional with the defendants. Counsel contended that, as the work was to be done on *credit*, it would be absurd to suppose that the contract was to the effect that the defendants could call for *any number at their option*. For in that case, the plaintiff could easily be ruined, being compelled to build great numbers of the meerschaums, but *getting no money*. It was argued that the weight of probability was the other way: and as the evidence was conflicting, the judgment should be set aside, and a new trial should be granted.

The Court here now rendered decision on the appeal, sending the case back to the Referee for a new trial, with costs to abide the event. The evidence already taken to stand, and each party to be at liberty to offer such further evidence as they may think proper.

D. McMahon for plaintiff; S. E. Lyon for defendants.

Practice on Appeal to the Court of Appeals—Security for what Costs Sufficient to Stay Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Richard Murphy and others vs. *Lanniston W. Winchester.*—This action was brought to recover the value of building material to the amount of $1,000. The defence set up was that the materials were furnished to the contractor for the building, and not to the defendant, who is the owner. The cause was tried before a Referee, and a report rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. The defendant appealed to the General Term, and the cause was sent back to the Referee for a new trial. The plaintiffs, however, appealed from the decision of the General Term to the Court of Appeals, and only gave security for the costs of that Court.

The defendant noticed the cause for trial before the Referee, and the plaintiffs now moved the Court to stay defendant's proceedings, on the ground that their appeal and security operate of themselves as such stay. The defendant, in opposing the motion, claimed that the plaintiffs must give additional security for the costs in the case, and obtain an order for a stay of proceedings. Decision reserved.

Ex-Judge Peabody for motion; Henry a Cram opposed.

The Result of a Second Trial—Heavy Verdict Against an Ex-Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—[illegible] TERM.

[illegible]

The Persse and Brooks Paper Works vs. [illegible] *C. Willett, Sheriff, &c.*—This action was [illegible] tried in the early part of 1861, and was stated in the TIMES of Jan. 19 of that year. The jury [illegible] greed. The trial just concluded was commenced the 27th ult., and was stated in the TIMES of the [illegible] since which time it has been in progress.

The action was to recover of the defendant [illegible] value of a large quantity of the property of the [illegible] tiffs, who are a Connecticut Corporation, which [illegible] levied upon pursuant to judgment and execution. The defence was that the transfer of the property [illegible] Messrs. Persse & Brooks—a firm—to the plaintiffs [illegible] corporation, was a scheme to defraud the creditors of the firm. On that point issue was joined, and the trial [illegible] in a verdict for the plaintiffs [illegible] $12,1[illegible].

D. D. [illegible]; [illegible] Woodruff, John Sessions and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendants.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Patience W. Seymour, David Jacques and Alex. Cole, were now admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Gould, Leonard and Clerke.

The New-Albany and Salem Railroad Company vs. *Leland et al.*—Judgment renewed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice GOULD.

Frascheiris vs. *Henriques et al.*—Not decided.

Farran et al. vs. *Shounard et al.*—Not decided.

In the Matter of the Trustees of New-York Protestant Episcopal School vs. *Davis, Jr., et al.*—Order affirmed. Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.

The People ex rel. Son vs. *Miner, Register.*—Not decided.

Herkimer, Administrator vs. *Rice et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by all the Judges. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM dissenting, &c.

Callanan, Jr., vs. *Van Vleck et al.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Hostatter vs. *Wilson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. *Kasson et al.*—Not decided.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Mason.

Vandervoort vs. *Gould.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice MASON.

In the Matter of the Accounting of William Coleman as Guardian, &c.—Decree of Surrogate modified so as to credit the appellant with $208 75 interest. In all other respects affirmed without costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Britton vs. *Campbell, impleaded.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE. Presiding Justice INGRAHAM dissenting.

Waring vs. *Ayres.*—Judgment modified so as to omit the words "with the usual covenants of seizure," &c., and to substitute these words, "free from incumbrance and so modified." Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Underhill vs. *The North American Kerosene Gas Light Company.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event, evidence already taken to stand and either party allowed to produce further evidence. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Ogden et al. vs. *Murray, Receiver.*—Judgment on case for defendant, with costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Pratt vs. *Coman, impleaded.*—Not decided.

Farrell vs. *Rockwell*; *Sanders* vs. *Paton.*—Judgment affirmed with costs in these cases.

Cardwell vs. *Hicks*; *Wetmore* vs. *Brown et al.*—These cases not decided.

Ambler vs. *Barnum.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Curtin vs. *Wilson et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Springs vs. *The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Shephard vs. *The People, &c.*—Not decided.

Tobias vs. *Ketchum et al.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice INGRAHAM.

Prowitt et al. vs. *Rodman.*—Not decided.

Billhofer, &c. vs. *Henback.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Parfitt vs. *Warner.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Slater vs. *Wade*; *Newhouse et al.* vs. *Jackson.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, in these cases.

Kettletas vs. *Wilson et al.*—Judgment reversed, report set aside and new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

In the Matter of the Petition of Theo. Sattus, Esq.—Decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Smith et al. vs. *Nash et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sargeant vs. *White et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days; plaintiff's costs to abide event on demurrer and appeal.

Same vs. *Same, administratrix.*—Judgment, with costs.

Van Winkle vs. *United States Steamship Company.*—Not decided.

Pleiffer et al. vs. *Adler.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Roosevelt vs. *Van Dine.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Shelden vs. *Fitch et al.*; *Phelps et al.* vs. *Van Dusen.*—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

Spaulding vs. *Strang et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Bruce, Jr., et al. vs. *Davenport et al.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Evidence to stand, and either party to add further testimony. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Bank of State of New-York vs. *Farmers' Branch Bank.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Sherwood vs. *Barton et al.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Casey vs. *Adams.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Lynch et al. vs. *Murray.*—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Before Justices Leonard, Clerke and Mason.

Gould vs. *Gould.*—Order affirmed with costs, with leave to answer. Opinion by Justice MASON.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

Hurlbert vs. *Carver.*—*The People* vs. *Johnson.*—These cases not decided.

Robinson vs. *Butler*; *Stevens* vs. *Brisbane.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Foley vs. *Sutherberry.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event, unless plaintiff, within twenty days, remits the amount of judgment above $1,249, in which case judgment affirmed, with costs.

Clark vs. *Clark.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Koesberg vs. *Merchant.*—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Bartholf vs. *Stewart.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Hubbard vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Moncrief vs. *Moncrief.*—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Pearson vs. *Sniffen.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Brainerd vs. *New-York and Harlem Railroad*; *McKay* vs. *Draper*; *Lewis* vs. *S. Shaw.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Tillotson vs. *Bassford.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered—costs to abide event. Evidence to stand, and either party to produce further evidence.

Brophy vs. *Hughes.*—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Evidence to stand, &c.

Ackins vs. *Boorman.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Third Avenue Railroad.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by CLERKE, Justice.

Cutting et al. vs. *Lincoln.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Waters vs. *Clark*; *Buckley, et al.* vs. *Weston et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs, in these cases.

Melvin et al., vs. *Wood impl'd &c.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice LEONARD, presiding Justice INGRAHAM dissenting.

Sloan et al., vs. *Wyck.*—Not decided.

Mitchell vs. *Spaulding.*—Judgment reversed, and order at Special Term vacated, with $10 costs.

Ball et al., vs. *The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Benedict vs. *Martin.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered. Costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

Bean vs. *Ryna.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, on payment of costs. Evidence to stand, &c. Opinion by Justice CLERKE.

Wetmore vs. *Brown et al.*—Not decided.

Gans et al. vs. *Frank.*—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by presiding Justice INGRAHAM.

Same vs. *Same.*—Same decision.

The People, &c., vs. *Tomlinson.*—Not decided.

The People, &c., vs. *Noakes.*—Cause remitted to Sessions, and that Court advised to pass sentence on prisoner.

Schofield et al. vs. *Van Sickle.*—Order affirmed with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiffs, unless defendant amend in twenty days and pay costs of demurrer and appeal. Opinion by Justice LEONARD.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tweed, &c., vs. *Rondout and Kingston Gas Light Company.*—Order settled.

Before Justice Barnard.

Murray, President, vs. *Austin, et al.*—Order granted.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Ford, &c., vs. *Northrup, et al.*—Decree settled, findings of fact and conclusions of law filed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....April 4, 1862.

[illegible]	[illegible] Harlem Railroad... 12¾
[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railway ... 37
[illegible] 7.30 ₩ c. T. N. 98⅝	400 do.........b30 37⅛
[illegible] 87⅝	50 do..........s10 37
[illegible] Missouri State 6s. 49½	200 do...........s30 37
[illegible] 49¼	100 do...........s60 37
[illegible] Louisiana S. 6s.. 68	50 do...........b10 37⅛
[illegible] State 6s...b15 75	15 Third Av. Railroad.175
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. 6s..... 96½	8 Ch., Bur. & Q'y R... 61½
[illegible] R. 1st M. B. 106	75 Harlem R. Pref..... 30⅛
[illegible] W. 2d M.. 47¼	15 do............ 30¼
[illegible] do........... 47½	50 Mich. Cen. R....... 55½
[illegible] American Gold..101¾	50 do............ 55¾
[illegible] do........b60. 101⅞	200 do.........s60 55⅛
[illegible] Coal Pref.... 8	200 do............ 55¼
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co.... 4	100 M. S. & N. I. R..b60 23
[illegible] Pac. Mail S. Co..s30 97¼	50 Ill. Cen. R. S....s30 60¾
[illegible] do...........s30 97⅛	100 do............ 61
10 do.............. 97⅛	500 Cleve. & Tol. R..s15 45⅜
[illegible] do.............. 97¾	100 do..........s60 45⅜
50 do...........s30 97¾	100 do..........s10 45⅜
[illegible] do...........b3 98	600 do............ 45½
[illegible] do.............. 97⅞	120 do............ 45⅝
[illegible] N. Y. Cen.......b60 82⅝	200 do..........b10 45⅝
[illegible] do...........b10 82⅝	100 do..........s10 45¾
[illegible] do...........s60 82½	200 Chic. & R. Isl. R.s10 55
[illegible] do.............. 82⅝	100 do............ 55
50 do...........b15 82¾	100 do..........b10 55
[illegible] Panama Railroad..119¾	100 do..........s60 54⅞
[illegible] Erie Railway R..s60 61½	50 do..........s30 54⅞
[illegible] do...........b10 61¾	150 do............ 54⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. 92¾	50,000 American Gold..101⅞
[illegible] U. S. 6s, '81. Cou 92⅝	25,000 do........b60 102⅛
[illegible] do.........b30 92⅝	100 N. Y. Cen. R....s60 82¾
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74. Coup 86⅝	160 Erie Railroad....s30 36⅞
4,000 do............. 87	200 do...........s60 36¾
[illegible] Mo. 6s.........b30 49	100 Harlem R. Pref.... 30½
[illegible] do............. 48¾	50 Mich. Cen. R...b30 55¼
[illegible] Mich. S. & N. I. b10 22¾	250 do............ 54
[illegible] do............. 22¾	60 do...........s5 54½
[illegible] Panama RR....... 119½	200 Clev. & Tol. R...s30 45½
[illegible] Ill. Cen. Scrip....s60 60	200 do............ 45⅜
200 do............. 59⅞	400 do...........b3 45¼
200 do...........s60 59¾	100 do...........s30 45
10 Clev., Col. & Cin. .112½	100 do...........b30 45¼
2,000 M. & P. duCh. 1m. 89½	10 Chicago & Rock I.... 54¾
5,000 C. B. & Q. 6's..... 98¾	15 M. & P. C. 1st Pref.. 77
4,000 Tol. & W. 2d...... 47⅝	200 M. & Pr. du Chien.. 24
5,000 Hud. R. 1st mtg. 104	

FRIDAY, April 4—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was not generally active to-day, although prices on the Railway speculatives were rather better than the sales of yesterday. The weakest point in the market is the Border State Stocks. Missouris fell off to 49½ ₩ cent. in the forenoon, and to 48⅞ at the Second Board, making the decline in two days 2½@3 ₩ cent., and the whole decline from the highest point in March, 5@6 ₩ cent. The fall brought forward buyers at the close of the day, and 49 ₩ cent. was finally paid and bid. Tennessees were about the same figure marked after the decline of yesterday, say 53½@53⅞ ₩ cent. The National Stocks were ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. weaker than yesterday's sales, but with fewer sellers after the price touched 92½ ₩ cent. American Gold opened a fraction lower than on Thursday, but in the afternoon recovered to 102 ₩ cent., sales and bid, for immediate delivery, and 102⅛ buyers' option, at 30@60 days. Singular to say the rate of Exchange on London gave way ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. at the close of the mail for Saturday's steamer, favorite Bankers' being sold at 112⅛ ₩ cent., and the quotation leaving off 112@112⅛ ₩ cent. The business for the present mail is a fair one, in amount, but the appearance of firmness noticed a day or two since, was lost in the free offers made by one or two houses to supply the demand at or within 112⅛ ₩ cent. A reason for this is unquestionably found in the easy market for money in London, reported for several mails past, and which is again conspicuous in the telegraphic summary of this morning from the Halifax steamer.

The Railway share list was firmer at the early Board than anticipated by the outside Street speculators for the fall, particularly on New-York Central, which they were offering early in the morning at 82⅜ ₩ cent.; whereas 82⅝ were paid and bid at the Board. After the adjournment, offers to sell were made at 82⅞ ₩ cent., and these were accepted, both cash and on a few days' option. In the afternoon 82⅞, buyer 3 days, was again paid, and 82⅝@82⅞ the final quotation. The principal sales of Erie were at 36⅞ ₩ cent.; 1,000 shares done late in the afternoon. In the Preference Shares the demand was large from a prominent firm in the Street connected with the management of the Road. About 2,000 shares were taken after the Second Board at 61¼@61½ ₩ cent., placing the latest quotation at 61⅜@61½ ₩ cent. Western Shares were weaker on Michigan Central, owing, it was said, to a reported fire in the Detroit station of the Road, but of which no particulars were given; and also weaker on Illinois Centrals, which fell a fraction below 60 ₩ cent., finally closing 59¾@59⅞ ₩ cent. The other Western descriptions were steady in price, but without much actual business. The firmness in Pacific Mail continues under a free demand, and as much as 98 ₩ cent. was paid in the forenoon; the latest price, 97⅞ cash and sellers' option. There was nothing done in Panama. The business in City Bank Shares and in Railway Mortgages was inconsiderable. Late in the afternoon the General Market left off steady.

There is much interest felt in Wall-street to hear from the active operations of the Army of the Potomac, now understood to be going on in more than one quarter in Virginia. The general confidence is undiminished that the National cause will triumph wherever the enemy is encountered in force, but, pending the absence of stirring news, the markets for both Money and Stocks are held in comparative suspense. The former is easy in rates, and the rule to the Brokers is nearer 6 than 7 ₩ cent. The best demand from borrowers is on Treasury 12 months' Certificates, and these are more generally hypothecated than sold out and out. The price to-day is 96@96½ ₩ cent.

The Michigan Central Railroad earned in March:

Fourth week, 1862	$48,141
Fourth week, 1861	49,272
Decrease	$1,131

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad the fourth week in March, were:

Fourth week, 1862	$28,804
Fourth week, 1861	26,823
Increase	$1,981

The following was this day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer:

Total Receipts	$868,054
Total Payments	977,567
Total Balance	1,961,375

The receipts include $163,000 for Customs.

Mr. HENRY WYCK, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad, advertises for ten thousand dollars, worth of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, for the use of the Sinking Fund.

The Board of Directors of the Shoe and Leather Bank declared, to-day, the usual semiannual dividend of four per cent., payable on and after Tuesday, the 8th inst. JOSIAH OAKS, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President of the Bank for the ensuing year.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York, for the week ending April 3, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port...	$1,497,470	$1,506,723	$1,399,062
Thrown on market...	1,490,885	1,835,282	1,346,680
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port..	$34,873,091	$23,575,869	$14,782,667
Thrown on market..	35,869,703	23,979,603	16,310,564

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,563	$483,489	398	$116,745	449	$159,635
Mf. of Cot'n.	754	148,549	759	141,101	214	43,077
Mf. of Silk..	350	286,924	8	8,000	41	27,905
Mf. of Flax.	500	113,178	181	44,976	147	18,052
Miscellan's.	173	47,087	37	9,013	923	18,784
Total.....	3,340	$1,079,227	1,383	$319,835	1,774	$267,453
		319,835				1,079,227
Total entered...		$1,399,062		Total marketed..		$1,346,680

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 4.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 83½; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 38; Long Island Railroad, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 46¾; Sight Exchange on New-York at par.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 4, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 38 bbls. Ashes, 7,890 bbls. Flour, 177 bbls. and 60 bags Corn Meal, 463 bush. Wheat, 6,400 bush. Corn, 783 bush. Rye, 1,685 bush. Oats, 2,920 bush. Malt, 7,940 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,503 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 50 bbls., at $5 62½ for Pots, and $5 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet at previous prices.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at unchanged rates.

COFFEE—The principal inquiry has been for Rio, 7,000 bags (in two lots, one of 4,000 and the other of 3,000 bags,) of which have been purchased on speculation, on private terms. Sales were also made of 25 mats Java at 26½c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 23c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 19½c. ₩ lb., usual terms.

COPPER—Has been inactive and depressed. Refined Ingot, 22c., cash, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in demand and is firm, at 27¾c.@28c. for Middlings, ₩ lb. Sales 600 bales.

CHEMICALS—Sales 50 tons Soda Ash on private terms; 25 tons Caustic Soda at 4¾c., and 500 kegs Bicarb. Soda at 4¾c.

DYEWOODS—Logwood is scarce and wanted; 100 tons St. Domingo were sold at $22, cash, ₩ ton. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly, especially for low grades, which have been more freely offered. The reported sales reach 9,100 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; very inferior to choice extra State at $5 27½@$5 55, chiefly at $5 32½@$5 35; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 27½@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 32½@$6 20; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, (which are very scarce,) at $5 75@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 27½	@ 5 55
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 27½	@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 32½	@ 6 20
Inferior extra Ohio	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@ 6 70
Fancy Genesee	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Genesee	5 80	@ 6 80
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@ 6 80

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 1,010 bbls., at $5 45@$5 95 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues in request—including extra at $5 30@$6 60 ₩ bbl.; sales 1,600 bbls. Rye Flour is salable at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for a $2 80@$2 90 for Jersey, and $3 15 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl; sales, 750 bbls. The St. Louis *Republican*, March 2, says

"We mention in our market report this morning a heavy sale of Flour to the Commissary Department for army use. It comprises 10,000 bbls., at $4 20 ₩ bbl.; 5,000 bbls., at $4 10; and 7,000 sacks, in three lots, at $2 40, $2 45 and $2 47 ₩ 100 lbs. The Flour is all of the class of City Mills extra, and is to be delivered during the present month into the hands of the proper Government officials in this city. As about 85,000 bushels of wheat are required to manufacture this quantity of Flour, country shippers will understand that St. Louis will want liberal supplies of their grain."

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet to-day; prices have been somewhat unsettled. Sales 16,200 bushels, including common White Western at $1 42; Red Winter at $1 35@$1 36, in store and delivered; Amber Wisconsin (Spring) at $1 30; Chicago Spring at $1 25; Red State (Spring) at $1 20; Red Jersey at $1 35, ₩ bushel. Corn continues in good demand at rising prices. Sales 64,000 bushels at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 59c.@60c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and Southern White, to arrive, part at 73c. ₩ bushel. Oats continue in fair request, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40½c.@41c., ₩ bushel. Rye is quiet at 78c.@81c., from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel. Sales 2,100 bushels. Barley is inactive; sales 2,600 bushels, including State at 85c.@90c. ₩ bushel.

IRON—American has been less active, though quoted quite firm.

LEAD—Pig has been less sought after, and Foreign has declined to $6 18¾@$6 50 ₩ 100 lbs. Galena nominal.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 350 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 32c.@37c., and Cuba Muscovado, at 22c.@26c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The principal kinds have been more sought after, including Common Resin, at $6 ₩ 310 lbs.; Washington Tar, at $9 ₩ bbl., and Spirits Turpentine, for immediate and future delivery, at $1 07½@$1 12½ ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and is advancing. Sales, since our last, 1,520 bbls., in lots, at $13@$13 12½ for Mess; $12 12½@$13 for Prime Mess; and $10 25@$10 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 5½c.@7c. for Hams, 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is salable and steady; sales, 450 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb. Lard has not varied materially; sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is less active, but is firmer; sales, since our last, 270 bbls., at $11@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 10c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 15c.@22c. for State, ₩ lb. Cheese is selling freely, at 6½c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 100 bags East India at $5 50@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been actively sought after, and sales have been made of 2,150 hhds., including Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., and Porto Rico at 7½c.@8¾c., ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at drooping rates.

TALLOW—Sales 35,000 lbs., at 8¾c.@9c.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 650 bbls., at 22½c.@23c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements continue to be made on a very moderate scale, at reduced quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 1½d.@1s. 3d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 5½d.@5¾d. Corn, 5d.@5½d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 3s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 2s.; Bacon and Lard, 15s.@17s. 6d., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 20s., and by steamer at 35s.; Tallow, 15s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d.. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 20s.@22s. 6d., and Cheese, 25s.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and Tallow, 17s. 6d. ₩ ton.

Sales of Real Estate—April 4.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.

Four-story brick house and lot, No. 153 West 38th-st., 17x98.9	$5,000
Three-story brick house and lease, with renewals, lot No. 80 Hudson-st. Size 25x98.2	2,900

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Mar. 22
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 26
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 26
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Mar. 29
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 5
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 9
Persia	Glasgow	New-York	Ap'l 12
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Ap'l 19
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Ap'l 23
China	Liverpool	New-York	Ap'l 26

FROM AMERICA.

Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	April 5
China	New-York	Liverpool	April 9
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	April 12
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	April 16
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	April 19
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	April 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	April 30
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 7
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 14
China	New-York	Liverpool	May 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Edinburgh*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—INFORMATION WANTED OF MICHAEL CARR, insane, who left his home, Rye, N. Y., on Thursday, April 3; is 5 feet 7 inches in height; was dressed in dark cassimere pants, roundabout jacket, and wore a cap; he was last seen on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad track, walking toward New-York City. Anyone having seen him, or knowing anything of him, will confer a great favor by addressing Mrs. GRIMES, No. 216 Stanton-st., New-York.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF GETTING rid of decayed teeth and roots, *positively without pain or danger* can do so under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, as administered daily by Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st. Beautiful full sets inserted from $5 to $25. Gold fillings from $1 to $3; bone and amalgam, 50 cents. Refers to Drs. Pond, Gilchrist, Worster, Webb, and Rev. Drs. Ferris, Parker and Burchard.

MR. JOHN DAVIS WAKEFIELD, WHO resided some years ago at No. 79 Mulberry-st., will please send his address to R. W. CAMERON, No. 90 Beaver-st.

Z. Y. X.—I HAVE THE SECOND. ALL IS NOW right. R. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN BROADWAY, YESTERDAY, BEtween 4 and 6 o'clock, a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, having on the outside the name of Mary engraved. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving the same with GEO. FARMER, at Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN CARS OF NEW-JERsey Railroad, or at Jersey City, or crossing the ferry, or in West-st., a PORT-MONNAIE, containing about $25 in gold and silver, the all of a widow. Address R., Box No. 1,964 Post-office.

NEW-YORK CORN EXCHANGE.

The annual election of this Corporation for thirteen Trustees and three Inspectors for the next ensuing year, will be held at the Exchange, Room No. 17 South-st., on MONDAY, April 7, 1862. Polls open from 12½ to 1½ P. M.

EDWARD HINCKEN, Secretary.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

END OF THE WORLD ABOUT 1864-68, which is the terminating period of the 6,000 years from the creation, and the 2,520 years, or "seven times," (Dan. iv.,) and the 2,300 years. (Dan. viii. 14,) and the 2,500 and 1,335, (Dan. xii., 12;) also of the seventh seal, seventh trumpet and seventh vial, (Rev. viii., xi., xvi.) A second lecture on this subject, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 20, Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Also, at 4 P. M., in Room No. 24, on *Louis Napoleon, the Personal Antichrist and Destined Monarch of the World.*

CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION. —Religious exercises on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20. Lecture by Dr. W. H. ATKINSON. Lecture at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., by ELIJAH R. SWACKHAMER, *On the Power and Coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the Going Before or Preparatory Work.* Lecture at 7½, at the same place, by Miss R. POPE. Subject—*Part of 6th Verse of 1st Chap. of Second Peter.* Collections will be taken up to defray expenses of hall, advertising, &c.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, Rev. ED. M. HITCHCOCK, Pastor, in aid of the Board of Publication. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses suited to the occasion may be expected. All are cordially invited to attend. A collection will be taken, the object being to supply religious reading to the army and navy.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—METROPOLITAN Academy, 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., on *The Happy Man*, and at 7½ P. M., on *An Interesting Question and a Prompt Reply.* He will immerse a number of believers at 12½ P. M., in the Christian Chapel, 17th-st., near 6th-av. Communion at 3 P. M. Seats free.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF THE HEAVENLY WORLD.—The first of a series of sermons on this subject will be delivered by Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M. In the MORNING the Sacraments and the reception of members, will take place after the sermon. The occasion will be one of great interest.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening sermon by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT, who will deliver the second part of his discourse on *The Babe of the Bulrushes.* Seats free. All are welcome.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL MEETING WILL be held in the South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Pastor, Rev. R. W. CLARK, and others, and singing by the Sunday School children. If stormy, the usual church service will be held.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and will preach his farewell sermon at 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School Missionary Meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, returned missionary from China, will be present, accompanied by a native Chinese convert. Seats free.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CHURCH OF ST. GEORGE THE MARTYR—44th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEX. S. LEONARD, D. D., Rector. SUNDAY, April 6, being the second anniversary of the opening of the present building for divine worship, a special sermon will be preached. Service to commence at 10½ A. M.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD a Matinée Conversationale at Dodworth's Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, April 6, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *Creation.*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching on SUNDAY, by Elder WM. SHEPHERD, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*What is Christianity, and What is it to be a Christian?* At 3 P. M. *The Signs of the Times.* All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SABBATH School connected with the 45th-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Samuel D. Alexander) will be held in the Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. RICE and WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and singing by the children.

WELSH PREACHING.—REV. JAMES DAVIES, of Ohio, will preach at 3 and 7 o'clock on SUNDAY, April 6, in the Welsh Church in East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. (Rev. D. R. THOMAS'.) Mr. DAVIES stands high as a popular preacher among his nation generally. The Welsh people and their friends are invited to attend.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—53RD-ST., BEtween Broadway and 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*; and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. FOSTER. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. PAUL VAN CLEEF may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will deliver a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, on *Our Moral Victories, and the Results and Responsibilities of the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and Baptize in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner of Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; give the hand of fellowship to new members, and the Lord's Supper at 3½ o'clock, and preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. HAUXHURST. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Rev. P. WEAVER. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND. The public invited. Seats free.

CANNON-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—CANnon, near Broome-st.—SUNDAY, April 6, preaching in the MORNING, by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, at 10½ o'clock. At the close of the service the ordinance of Baptism will be administered. Services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—"BLESSINGS REsulting from the War," will be the subject SUNDAY EVENING, at Barnum's Museum. Services by Rev. C. C. GOSS. Strangers and all others welcome. Doors open at 7 o'clock. A collection will be taken for our volunteers.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORNER Laight and Varick-sts.—Rev. ISAAC S. KALLOCH will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and administer baptism in the morning. Preparatory prayer meeting at 6½ in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near the 5th-av. SUNDAY EVENING services during Lent. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. ALEXANDER H. VINTON, D. D.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST Church. Rev. A. G. LAWRIE, of Charlestown, Mass. Subject, *Heaven and Hell not the Equivalents of the Deeds of this Life*, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., *Elijah.*

A PLEA FOR MORNING PRAYER-MEETINGS.—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, Pastor of the Elm-place Congregational Church, will preach from the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer meeting before service, commencing at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend.

"IN DANGER OF HELL-FIRE."—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject, (Matt. v., 22,) at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning at 10½.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, gives, on SUNDAY EVENING, his last discourse of the series on the "Common Objections to Universalism." Subject—*If Universalism be True, what use in Preaching It?* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. S. H. REED, Rector of St. George's Chapel, by request, will repeat his sermon on *Free Churches*, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

RELIGIO-SPIRITUALISM.—L. JUDD PARDEE will speak as inspired at Room No. 20 Cooper Institute, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Members of the Church of the Divine Unity and all loving souls invited.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, (corner Hanson-place and Fulton-av.,) on SUNDAY, the 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. MR. GEER WILL PREACH BEFORE the St. Peter Young Men's Association on SUNDAY EVENING, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in behalf of the Fund of the Association.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR CHEEVER will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, in the Church of the Puritans. Subject in the evening—*The Supremacy of Justice and Freedom in the Foundations of Government.*

S. S. SNOW, MESSENGER OF GOD, SENT in the spirit and power of Elias, to restore all things spoken by the prophets of old, will preach on SUNDAY, at 8 P. M., in Odd Fellows Hall, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Go and hear him.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11TH-st. and 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the fourth discourse concerning the Devil, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Who, or What Tempted Christ?* The public freely invited.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHRUP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, April 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, on *The Apocalypse, as applicable to the present time.*

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH, by Prof. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, at the Sabbath School room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. Entrance on 20th-st.

GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH—3D-av., near 37th-st. Rev. Mr. MUNGER, late Missionary to India, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. GILLETT will preach at 7½ P. M.

SYRIA AND ITS CUSTOMS, COSTUMES AND CURIOSITIES.—WILLIAM WHITE WILLIAMS, Esq., recently returned from the Holy Land, will deliver a second lecture on the above subjects at the Lee-av. Sabbath School Hall, corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, April 7. The lecture will be illustrated by the costumes of a Syrian lady and gentleman, and of a Cadi or Judge. Maps, pictures and thirty interesting curiosities will be exhibited. Mr. Naceef Jimmal, a native of Syria, will wear the picturesque costume of a Mohammedan Cadi, and will read the Koran, give the Muezzin's "Call to Prayer," and pray in the Moslem style. The Lee-av. Sunday School Choir will add to the interest of the occasion by some of their choice melodies. Doors open at 7 P. M. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents; children 10 cents.

The following testimonials are respectfully submitted:

W. W. Williams, No. 9 University-place, New-York:

DEAR SIR: I listened with much pleasure and profit to your lecture on *Jerusalem*, at Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, last evening. I noticed the crowded audience particularly, and I am sure that the ladies, gentlemen and children were all delighted as well as instructed. Your lectures are very entertaining, and will, I think, make a permanent impression for good everywhere. I cordially commend them. Yours, truly,

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1862. R. G. PARDEE.

NEW-YORK, April 3, 1862.

Mr. William W. Williams has recently returned from a tour of careful observation in SYRIA and the HOLY LAND. He has carefully prepared a series of Lectures, designed to furnish his countrymen with the results of his inquiries. I have heard one of these Lectures, and from the impressions made on my own mind by this exercise, I can cheerfully recommend him as an acceptable, and his Lectures as an instructive and interesting service.

GARDINER SPRING.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—A PUBLIC MEETING with reference to the supply of the army of the Union with religious reading, under the auspices of the American Tract Society of Boston, will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, (Rev. Dr. Thompson's,) next SABBATH EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A statement of the operations of the Society for the army will be made by Rev. C. P. BUSH, Dis. Secretary, and addresses may be expected from the following distinguished speakers: Rev. JOS. P. THOMPSON, D. D., of this City, Rev. JNO. M. HOLMES, of Jersey City, and Rev. JAS. EELS, D. D., of Brooklyn. A meeting of great interest is anticipated. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH. —Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be upon—*The Moral Elements of the Present War, and its Possible and Probable Issues.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M.; 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. E. F. REMINGTON will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

WILLET-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. SANDFORD. By the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 3 P. M. and at 7½. The evening sermon will close his term of service.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH, just returned from China, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 374 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable German Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 111 Greene-st., rear house, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., back room, first floor, between 9th and 10th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; has five years' City reference. Apply at No. 427 3d-av.; ring third bell.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a woman who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, meats and gravies, boning and larding, and pastry; has the best recommendations from her employers; anything required in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objections to go to the country in a gentleman's family; Newport preferred; she can be highly recommended by the best of families. Call for two days at No. 64 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., in the bakery.

AS COOKS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS BY A REspectable colored woman and her daughter, as first-class cooks in a club house or in a batchelor's establishment; is a thorough servant and can give the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 10 East 13th-st., one door east of 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman, as cook in a private family, who understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, a situation; understands cooking in all its branches; is a first class pastry cook, also bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good reference in this City. Apply at No. 410 6th-av., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable young women; one as cook; is an experienced cook, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid, and to wash and iron, or as waitress; both are fully competent; best of City reference given; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 74 West 22d-st., near the 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman in a small private family to do cooking and assist with the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Has no objection to go in the country a short distance. Call for two days at No. 362 7th-av. Inquire in the store.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation; is a good plain cook and good baker of bread and plain pastry; is a good washer, and can do up linen in good order; will go to the country. Has good reference, at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as plain cook, or to do the housework of a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, is neat in the kitchen, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 444 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., basement, in the rear. Would go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—A situation wanted by a respectable woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, and thoroughly understands her business, and all kinds of game and fowl, and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. The best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 200 East 14th-st.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS, EXPERIENCED CHILDREN'S NURSES, WAITER GIRLS AND SERVANTS OF ALL WORK.—Ladies in Brooklyn and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that having left No. 10 Tillary-st., I have opened a spacious and commodious office at No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building,) where I have now, waiting for situations, a large number of select and reliable servants, of different nations, with references direct from Brooklyn families where they last served. WM. MANNING, (late of Tillary-st., Brooklyn.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a capable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; willing to make herself generally useful and obliging; good City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 738 3d-av., near 46th-st., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A situation wanted, in City or country, by a well-recommended, willing and obliging young woman, in the above capacity; is an experienced servant in every respect; will make herself generally useful. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; can give respectable City references. Call at No. 170 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, with good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 295 1st-av., one door from 18th-st., in a dry goods store, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class dressmaker, the work of a few more families by the day, or would take work home. Address Mrs. HOLCOMB, No 15 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER WISHes engagements out by the day; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understands all kinds of family sewing. Residence No. 11 7th-av., top floor.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable and hardworking girl to do general housework; is well recommended as being a capable, honest and obliging servant; will hire at moderate wages, and do her best to please. Apply at Mr. CHRISTOPHER'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, (late Mannning & Co.)

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF RESPECtability and responsibility, wishes a situation as housekeeper, or would like to take charge of a gentleman's residence for the Summer; compensation not an object, testimonials unexceptionable. Address at No. 36 Lexington-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HIGHLY RESPECTable and capable American woman, with good City reference, wishes a situation as housekeeper; understands all kinds of housework, and is a good cook; is willing to make herself generally useful, and go for moderate wages. Apply at Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young widow lady, a situation as housekeeper, where sewing or some light occupation would compensate for comfortable board; would like to take charge of a furnished house. Address A. B. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable woman, (colored,) to take care of a house during the Summer; the best of reference furnished. Apply at No. 155 West 29th-st., in the rear.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A STEADY, INdustrious girl, desires a situation in City or country; will be found a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; has good reference for honesty and competency; understands milk and butter; high wages not so much an object as a good place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a private family; understands fluting and fine washing, and has lived in the best families in the City. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room; good references given.

AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable Protestant woman; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 Attorney-st., between Grand and Division sts.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse; she fully understands the care of children; can take the charge of an infant from its birth; has no objection to the country or to travel; best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a respectable woman, who is fully capable of taking charge of a child from its birth, and raising by hand. Reference, her present employers, No. 16 Union-place, where she can be seen.

AS NURSE.—A MOST RESPECTABLE AND experienced nurse, fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, desires a situation; is very obliging; satisfactory references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WETNURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman as wet nurse, having lost her own baby, one day old. Good reference can be given by calling at No. 259 West 37th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUAtion wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; has six years' of best City reference. Apply at No. 2 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's clothing; has no objection to the care of grown children. Has the best City references. Call at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., top floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERson wishes to engage as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; no objection to chamberwork or to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Apply at No. 88 Congress st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; she has a sewing-machine of her own; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting for children; good City reference. Call at 184 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman; understands French fluting and glossing shirts; best of City references. Apply at No 374 3d-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can come well recommended from her last employer. Call at 538 8th-av., corner 39th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waitress by a young woman, who has lived in the above capacity for many years; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 83 West 19th-st. Can be seen for two days, second floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A CAPABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress, or would take a chambermaid's place, and assist with children; has ten years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st.

SERVANTS.—ALL FAMILIES WHO WANT good servants will find it to their interest to call at Mrs. LOWE'S old-established Agency for Female Servants, now removed to No. 17 Stanton-st., between the Bowery and Christie-st. First-class German, American, Irish and English girls always on hand. Good servants will always find the best places.

A YOUNG WOMAN DESIROUS OF GOING to California, wishes an engagement to take care of children or attend on a lady; would be willing to pay half of her own passage; has got the best of City reference. Call at No. 92 West 19th-st., for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS, civil, neat and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women, conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE.—WANTED, A situation as lady's maid or child's nurse, for the voyage to Europe, by a young person with good reference. Apply at No. 18 East 17th-st.

MALES.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk by a young man, who has had 12 years' experience in the stationery and paper business in this City; has the best City reference; is willing to make himself generally useful, and would be satisfied with a small salary at present. Address W. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by an Englishman; will refer to his last employer, with whom he has been for the last five years. Address JAMES, Coachman, care Brewster & Baldwin, No. 786 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted, by a single man, as coachman and gardener; understands the care of horses and carriages, and vegetable gardening; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing to make himself generally useful, and not afraid of work; has the best of references. Address J. L., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City and country recommendations; a short distance out of town preferred. Apply at No. 232 West 42d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and vegetable garden; the best of reference given from his last employer. Address P. L., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a young married man as coachman and gardener; he perfectly understands his business; has the best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 90 Henry-st., in the store.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A STEADY, respectable Englishman desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; has lived with some of the first families in the old country, as also in this; understands his duties thoroughly; can produce satisfactory reference; is an excellent groom; is willing and obliging. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man, as coachman and groom; would also be willing to take charge of, or assist in a vegetable garden; can give the best of reference for the last seven years. Call on, or address P. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young man as coachman and groom in a private family; is a good groom and steady driver; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and industry. Address, for two days, B. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a single man, who understands the care and treatment of horses and carriages; is a good and careful driver; has the best of City and country reference. Address No. 14 Maiden-lane, last employer.

AS SWISS FARMER—FRENCH NURSE. —A middle-aged, strong man, from the French part of Switzerland, who can do farming, take care of horses, and do vegetable gardening, wishes a situation on a gentleman's place, together with his daughter, who is a competent nurse. Apply at the Employment Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, near Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; good vegetable gardener and understands the proper care of a greenhouse and grapery; perfect at laying out handsome grounds and paths, and a good planter; terms moderate; five years' City reference. Any parties in want may address C. F., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a single young man; understands raising all kinds of vegetables; laying out new grounds; can keep a gentleman's place in good order; can take care of horses; is a careful driver; can milk, if required; has the best of references. Any person wanting such a man may address THOMAS, Box No. 220 *Times* office, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, a German, with a small family; understands his business in all its branches, the greenhouse, vinery, the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; the best of references given. Address C. H. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman, as gardener, (has a wife, without incumbrance;) is competent to take charge of any gentleman's establishment requiring a first-class gardener; can produce satisfactory reference as to honesty, sobriety and ability. Address J. B., at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, without children; is a thoroughly practical gardener. His wife is at liberty to attend to milk and poultry. The best of City reference from his present employer. Address or apply to L. H. MEYERS, Esq., No. 27 William-st., Room No. 9.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended. Address A. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by one who understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse and graperies, and the laying out of new places, or would take the charge of a farm; is English and married. Address J. W. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the business in all its branches; the advertiser is willing to devote his whole time to the interest of his employer; can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, P. H., Box No. 20[illegible] *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as gardener; one who is competent to take charge of a greenhouse and vegetable garden, and to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Has a good recommendation from his last employer. Address O., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, and is willing to make himself useful about a gentleman's place. Address T. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS practical gardener. The advertiser [illegible] possess the full rudiments of gardening, [illegible] of landscaping, ornamental planting, [illegible] KNOW-NOTHING, Box 101 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a young man; understands the cultivation of out-door flowers, fruit trees, vines, shrubs, &c.; good reference from his last employer. Address M. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a young man, as plain gardener; understands taking care of horses, and is a careful driver; understands taking care of cows, and farming; has good City and country reference. Address J. C. F., No. 55 Chrystie-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office, until Monday next.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, lately from England, a situation as porter in a wholesale liquor and grocery store, or dry goods; is willing and obliging, and an excellent clerk; can assist in the retail of each, if required. Address, for two days, T. T. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, with best of references from last employers, desires a situation as useful man, on a farm or on a gentleman's place; is an excellent hand over horses; a good rider; also, a very good plain gardener and farmer, and will make himself generally useful. Call at, or address ANDREW, No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced private waiter, a Protestant; understands his business thoroughly, and is accustomed to the work of a first-class family, and can be highly recommended by his present employer for sobriety, capability and integrity of character. Address G. G., Madison-square Post-office, for two days.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a man and wife, the man to take charge of the garden and farm, the wife to take charge of the farm-house, milk, butter and poultry; can give the best of reference, with long experience. Address C. B., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

A YOUTH OF 18, RESIDING WITH HIS parents, of industrious habits, wants a situation in a good commercial house; any position where he can be useful; is a good penman and quick at figures; salary no object; references unexceptionable. Address W. H. J., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUTH SEVENTEEN YEARS of age, a situation; is the son of a physician residing in Canada; can come well recommended, and every satisfaction given as to honesty, industry, &c. Address A. L., No. 81 Bleecker-st.

TO LEARN MACHINISTS TRADE.—A respectable boy, 16 years of age, would like to learn the machinist trade; is strong and not afraid of work; can give excellent references. Call on or address J. H. MURPHY, Yorkville.

TO WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.—I WANT a situation in a wholesale house on or about the 1st of May; have had twelve years' experience in the retail trade; can give good references, among others my present employer. Address W. G. S., Yonkers, N. Y.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS drygoods or hardware house, for a young lad of 17. Salary no object. Address Box No. 424 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—BOY WANTED, TO ATTEND TO AN OFfice. Salary, first year, $5 per month. Apply personally, with handwriting, at No. 39 Pine-st., Room No. 5, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.

A COACHMAN—COOK.—MAN AND WIFE wanted, (English, Scotch or German,) as coachman and cook; she must fully understand her business; he must fully understand driving, the care of horses, harness and carriages; also gardening. None but competent persons, and those having written testimonials from last employer as to character, ability, sobriety and honesty, need make application. Call from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., front office, up stairs.

A DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker may obtain employment for several days by applying immediately at No. 108 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

A FARMER, &c.—A SCOTCH, [illegible] OR A GERman who can milk, mow, cradle, and do farm work of all kinds—a man who can stand plenty of hard work without liquor, and be content with $13 a month and board, may hear of employment by applying at 11 o'clock this morning at No. 124 Fulton-st.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a married man, without incumbrance, capable of taking charge; Scotch or English preferred, must have a thorough knowledge of his business, and be of economical and industrious habits. Address, stating full particulars and references, until Monday, April 7, Box No. 3,781 Post-office.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT boy or young man, to work in garden and make himself generally useful. Apply early in the morning at the seed-store, Jersey City.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT laundress, with good City references. Apply from 9 to 11 o'clock, at No. 10 Leroy-place.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman, as assistant nurse, with good City reference; none other need apply. Apply at No. 85 Lexington-av., between 11 and 2 o'clock.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, an experienced nurse and seamstress, with good recommendations, at No. 55 West Warren-st., corner of Henry, South Brooklyn.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress wanted; must be able to cut out and fit children's clothing and operate on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine. Apply after 12 o'clock at No. 167 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY, HONEST MAN, a farmer by business and having a family, who is willing to go to Western Virginia, near Wheeling and the Ohio River, and there take charge of a tract of land, having the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad pass through it. It is required that he shall have his home on the tract, at least until such time as the whole or greater part thereof is sold, and for his services in this he will be paid a satisfactory compensation in land, and a per centage upon such sales as he may effect. Address J. M. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO DENTISTS.—WANTED, AN ASSISTANT Dentist, fully competent to operate and do plate work. Mail applicants will state age, single or married, how long a dentist, in what branch they excel, and the wages required. Also, a dental student.

G. & A. PRETERRE, No. 150 Bowery, New-York.

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT PORTER OR STOCK Clerk in a cloth house; one with some experience, who can come well recommended, may find employment by addressing, with references, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL VAN ANDEN'S PATENT PORTABLE COPYING PRESS—a highly popular article. They will be liberally dealt with.

HANNAH & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 29 Cliff-st.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

Having given up our store, and being about to remove, and also to relinquish the Gentlemen's Furnishing part of our business, we would call the attention of the public to the stock, which, for excellent quality of goods, has never been surpassed.

This stock we now offer at and below cost, to close it up by the 15th of April. Families buying such goods can find a very desirable assortment, consisting of all styles of

SHIRTS, STOCKS,
SUSPENDERS, SOCKS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS.

Pocket Handkerchiefs, Collars, French Bosoms, and every requisite for a gentleman's toilet.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 521 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

I have just completed my entire new stock of Spring and Summer Clothing—not surpassed in this City in the way of an assortment, taste and style. The Children's and Furnishing Department not equaled. All will be sold at extremely low prices. Please call.

F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

SPRING CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE.

I have now in store a large stock of new made goods for men and boys' wear, to which I would invite the special attention of cash buyers.

N. A. KNAPP,
No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY—NEW DRESS goods, new prints, new cloaks, new shawls, new carpets, new oil-cloths, new window shades, and $20,000 worth of domestic cotton goods, bought for cash before the great advance. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

ROOFING.

LEAKY ROOFS.

Old Tin Metal or Shingle Roofs repaired, painted and warranted impervious to water, by GOLD'S only Genuine India-rubber Roof Paint. Office No. 84 King-st., New-York. For sale wholesale and retail.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner of 12th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SLATER, BOOTMAKER.

No. 2 Cortlandt-st., near Broadway.

English Walking Shoes, Balmoral Boots; every description of Boots and Shoes, ready made and made to order. French patent leather and calf-skin Boots and Congress Gaiters, a little soiled, selling cheap.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Camille.

WALLACK'S—The Rivals.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Wife—Black-Eyed Susan.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE, (late Wallack's)—Richard III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY—Church's "Heart of the Andes," from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A bulletin from Secretary STANTON establishes two new Military Departments—one consisting of that portion of Virginia and Maryland between the Mountain Department and the Blue Ridge, to be called the Department of the Shenandoah, under command of Major-Gen. BANKS; and the other, consisting of that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge and west of the Potomac and the Fredericksburgh and Richmond Railroad, including the District of Columbia and the country between the Potomac and the Patuxent, to be called the Department of the Rappahannock, under command of Major-Gen. McDOWELL.

Gen. SICKLES, with a regiment of picked men from his command, on Tuesday morning started for Stafford Court-house, about ten miles from Fredericksburgh, on a reconnoissance. The advance encountered a body of 600 rebel cavalry six miles from Stafford, and skirmished with them all the way to the town, which was reached at 4 P. M. on Wednesday. The rebels, in their retreat, set fire to the town, but the conflagration was stopped by our troops. Our force remained until evening, when learning that a large force of rebel infantry and artillery was advancing from Brooke Station, camp fires were lighted to deceive the enemy, and our force returned to Liverpool Point, having marched 48 miles in 17 hours. It was ascertained that there are but few rebel troops now at Fredericksburgh, and the citizens state that the rebel Government intends to abandon Virginia.

Late advices from the Virginia side of the Potomac, below Washington, represent that a strong Union sentiment has been disclosed among the people of Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties, which would be openly manifested could they be assured of protection. It is also ascertained that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebel troops, and that many of them are anxious to make their escape. It is reported that Fort Lowrie, a rebel work on the Rappahannock, mounting twelve guns, has been abandoned—and that the river, for a distance of forty miles from its mouth, is clear of rebels in force. The truth of this report will doubtless soon be ascertained.

A dispatch from Flag-Officer FOOTE to Secretary WELLES announces the discomfiture of the rebel floating battery at Island No. 10. Yesterday morning the gunboats *Benton*, *Cincinnati* and *Pittsburgh*, with three mortars, concentrated their fire upon it, and after a bombardment continuing about an hour, during which several shells were landed upon it, the machine was cut loose from its moorings and floated two or three miles down the river, out of range. The Commodore says that shells continued to be dropped on different parts of the Island, and into the batteries on the Tennessee shore, while the return fire of the rebels has no effect.

We receive an intimation from Fortress Monroe that important movements are in progress, and that we may expect soon to hear startling news. The *Merrimac* still keeps out of sight.

A telegram received in Washington from St. Louis announces that Gen. STEELE'S advance reached Putnam's Ferry, in Arkansas, on the 1st inst., and that Col. CARLINE had an engagement with the enemy there while crossing the river, resulting in the killing and wounding of several rebels, and the capture of considerable spoils. The purpose of the movement and the locality of the engagement are unexplained.

Deserters from BEUAREGARD'S army at Corinth report great dissatisfaction among the rank and file. On March 31, Gen. GRANT transferred his headquarters from Savanna to Pittsburgh.

Gov. JOHNSON is laying a heavy hand on the rebels of Nashville. Mayor CHEATHAM, who, with the rest of the city authorities, refused to take the oath of allegiance, was arrested on March 31; but was released on parole for twenty-four hours to give him an opportunity to reconsider his resolution. Messrs. SHARP & HAMILTON, of the Nashville Plow Manufactory, charged with having manufactured swords and knives for rebel use, were also apprehended and put under $3,000 bonds to appear and answer to a charge of treason, and the Messrs. BRENNAN, iron founders, who have been engaged in casting cannon, shells and balls for the enemy, met with a similar fate. It was rumored that Councilman WM. SHANE and Alderman W. S. CHEATHAM had taken the oath of allegiance, and twelve of the police force were known to have done so.

Three new regiments of Union men from East Tennessee are in process of formation near Cumberland Gap. One of them will be commanded by a son of Gov. JOHNSON.

There were rumors in Gen. CURTIS' camp at Cross Timbers, on March 26, that PRICE and his whole army had gone to Little Rock, Ark. It was also said that Gov. RECTOR had called an extra session of the Legislature, to take into consideration the critical condition of affairs in the State.

We have the sequel to the correspondence between Gens. CURTIS and VAN DORN, in which the former told the latter, what he doubtless well knew, that the Indians fighting with the rebels had scalped the National dead and wounded. Under date of Van Buren, March 14, VAN DORN'S Adjutant-General, D. H. MAURY, pleads ignorance of the allegation; says that the savages who fought with his troops have for years been regarded as civilized, and retorts by alleging that the Germans who fought under CURTIS murdered men who had surrendered as prisoners of war. Gen. CURTIS replies that the fact of the scalping having been committed was patent, and cannot be denied. He adds that the Germans have not before been charged with the crime which VAN DORN attempts to fasten upon them, and incloses a letter from Gen. SIGEL, in which identical conduct is charged upon the rebel soldiers. He concludes with the expression of a hope that Indians may hereafter be excluded from the Confederate ranks.

Commodore TATNALL has abandoned his mosquito fleet, and gone to Norfolk to take command of the battery *Merrimac*. His proverbial bad luck since he turned rebel will, no doubt, follow him.

The following extract from a letter dated Bermuda, March 20, gives information of interest to our blockading vessels: "The steamer *Bermuda* arrived yesterday from Liverpool. She brings a number of passengers. It is said that she has a very valuable cargo of arms and ammunition for the Confederate Government—amongst it fifty tons of gunpowder. She has called here for coal. Her destination is unknown. She will leave in a day or two. The *Bermuda* is the same vessel that run the blockade some months since, and created so much excitement. Rumor has it that the Admiral has received very important dispatches respecting the blockade of the Southern ports by her."

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, gave notice of his intention to propose a new rule for the Senate, providing that during the rebellion the majority may fix a time when debate on any subject may be terminated, and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question. A bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific was introduced from the Special Committee on the subject. Business relating to the District of Columbia then occupied attention until the Senate went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned until Monday. Among the bills passed was one allowing the circulation of small notes in the District.

In the House, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, asked consent to make a statement relative to the Democratic Conference which took place last week, but it was refused. Subsequently, however, he found an opportunity to make his statement—which did not amount to much. The tax bill was considered for the last time in Committee of the Whole. The principal debate was upon a proposition submitted by Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, to tax all slaves two dollars per head, which was finally defeated, 62 to 47. The Committee then rose, and the bill was reported to the House, with the amendments, which were ordered to be printed. Final action on the bill will probably take place on Monday. The bill to establish a branch mint in Denver was passed. Mr. BEN WOOD here asked leave to make an explanation, and to brand the author of a newspaper paragraph as a coward, but he did not obtain the consent of the House, which soon afterward adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to abolish the office of State Assessor was reported favorably. A general bill to amend the Excise laws was also reported. The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was ordered to a third reading. Among the bills passed were the one to extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad, the one to incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society, the one to incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the one to declare the Canal Enlargement completed on the 1st of September, and to reduce the number of Engineers. The Congressional Apportionment bill was then taken up and debated at considerable length. The substitute offered by Mr. BELL was adopted.

In the Assembly, the Supply bill was made the special order for to-day. The bill to provide for the extension and completion of the Chenango Canal was ordered to a third reading. Messrs. Pringle, Bowen, Cowles, Benedict and Tracy, were appointed a Select Committee to perfect the bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy.

GENERAL NEWS.

Major HERBERT, the private Secretary of Gov. OLDEN, of New-Jersey, under the direction of the Governor, visited Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, at the Clarendon Hotel, on Monday last, and presented him with the joint resolutions passed by the Legislature of that State at its late session. In tendering these resolutions to the General, Major HERBERT spoke of the affection with which he is regarded by the people of New-Jersey, and stated that the resolutions were intended faintly to convey the appreciation in which his distinguished services are held by them. In reply, the General expressed his warm attachment to New-Jersey, and spoke with evident pleasure of the near approach of the time when he should again take up his residence at Elizabeth. The conversation turning upon the war, the General—among other matters not proper to relate—stated his conviction to be, that ere Midsummer the Southern Government would be at an end.

CLIFTON W. TAYBURNE, for several months past assistant editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* and *Dispatch*, is the gentleman to whom the telegraph has referred as having returned from the South disgusted with the rebels. Gen. DIX has released him on parole not to leave the city or aid the rebels in any manner.

Thirty-five rebels, captured by Col. CARTER in the course of his recent brilliant dash into Tennessee, have arrived in Louisville. They belonged chiefly to the First Tennessee Cavalry.

Drs. HENRY M. LYMAN, BENJAMIN A. SEGUR, S. W. BOWLES, CHARLES H. SUYDAM, SYLVESTER E. STRONG and R. HALSTEAD WARD, left this City yesterday under orders to report to the Medical Director at Nashville, Tenn., where they are to do hospital duty.

It is said that a rebel agent has been at work in Baltimore, offering $1,000 each for recruits for the Confederate army.

All the important post-offices and post-routes between Louisville and Nashville are now opened and in operation, and all the routes on the Memphis branch, from Bowling Green to Clarksville, will be opened within the next ten days, or as soon as the bridge across Barren River is completed.

The United States Circuit Court was in session at Somerset, Ky., on March 26, Judge DURHAM presiding. A large crowd was in attendance, drawn together by the sale of the property captured at Mill Spring. It brought fine prices.

The General Term of the Supreme Court have affirmed the judgment of the Special Term in respect to car licenses, and the right of the Corporation to impose them. In the Superior Court, at Trial Term, before Justice BOSWORTH, the Persse & Brooks Paper Works, on the second trial of their action against Ex-Sheriff JAS. C. WILLETT, for wrongful seizure, obtained a verdict for $13,173 52. The case was stated in the TIMES of the 28th March, since when it has been on trial. The General Term of the Supreme Court have also affirmed the judgment of the Sessions convicting NOAKES of forgery.

The Stock Market was generally dull yesterday, the exceptions being in one or two of the Railway Stocks, which were in demand in the afternoon. Gold was firmer, and returned to 102@102⅛ ℔ cent. Exchange, 112¼ ℔ cent.

Flour and Wheat attracted less attention yesterday; prices were depressed. Corn was in fair demand at a further advance. Oats were active and buoyant, as were also Raw Sugars. Rio Coffee was quite freely purchased on speculation. Provisions were in request; Mess Pork was a trifle dearer. Molasses, Teas, Tallow, Hay, Rosin and Whisky were moderately inquired for. Whalebone was more sought after. Oils, Lead, Tin, Copper, Hemp, Hops, Fruit, Fish, Wool, Seeds, Rice and Spices were quiet. The freight engagements were light, though rates were lower.

How to Regain the Approval of Mankind.

A meeting of very respectable gentlemen was held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in this City, a day or two since, to extend aid and encouragement to an organ of the cause of this country in London. The customary resolutions were passed, and the matter commended to the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce, an influential body in this City. The idea was that we must be adequately represented by a newspaper Press abroad, to disarm ignorance and prejudice against us, and secure the consideration which, as a nation, we deserve.

All this may be very well, but is, we fear, very little to the purpose. The relations between nations do not depend upon courteous or instructive editorials. Certainly this is not the way, just at the present time, to reinstate ourselves in the good graces of England. The people of that country do not desire to think well of us, nor do the great mass wish for our success. We ought to be content with the observance of strict neutrality. We have often complained, that fighting as we are the battle of freedom for the world, we should be placed by the mother-country precisely in the same category with the rebels, so far as a favorable recognition of our cause is concerned. But what right have we to complain? Where, since the advent of Jacksonism, have been the sympathies of our Government? In favor of Freedom? By no means. On the contrary, this Government has, with inconsiderable exceptions, been the earnest supporter and upholder of the most relentless and disgraceful system of oppression the world has yet witnessed. During this period the whole tendency of our Government has been retrogade, till it had come to repudiate the doctrine and faith of every Father of the Constitution. Its whole power had come to be exerted in favor of the maintenance and extension of human Slavery. For this purpose we had trampled down all the landmarks of the past; had subverted our traditional policy; had proclaimed to the world that a fear of the abolition of Slavery by a Power having possessions contiguous to ours, would be sufficient cause for seizing such possessions for the maintenance of this accursed institution. We had placed the author of such a declaration in the Presidential Chair! No person, for years, had been allowed to represent us abroad that was not a firm advocate of the "institution." A Minister of the United States had no more sympathy with the oppressed masses of Europe, struggling for freedom, than representatives from Turkey or Japan. At home the bludgeon ruled supreme in the National Capital. Grave Senators threatened each other with pistols in the very act of debate. In the House, frequent scenes of violence occurred; while out of it, personal rencontres of its members, or what was infinitely worse, dastardly attacks of a concealed foe upon the weak and unarmed, were of almost constant occurrence. To add to the disgraceful picture, the supreme power had at last fallen into the hands of a person who, to the treachery of almost a NERO, added his infinite cowardice, and who, after having been for nearly his whole term the abject tool of an audacious oligarchy, in their carefully-matured schemes for destroying the Government, became, through terror of personal harm, absolutely incapable of offering any resistance to their plans. In perfect keeping with the whole was the *organ* of this Administration, equally cowardly, unprincipled and corrupt—a paper which foreigners justly looked upon as the synonym for everything contemptible and base—and we have the picture, which, with little variation, for nearly a generation, only with darker and darker coloring, we have presented to the nations of the Old World, whose favor we once enjoyed and now seek to reclaim.

All this we hope we have changed. After a desperate struggle, we have thrown off this tyranny which has oppressed and demoralized us at home, and disgraced us abroad. We are now represented in the Old World by lovers of Freedom and champions of human progress. We have regenerated both Houses of Congress. The rights of debate are as perfect, and the bearing of our legislators is as courteous and humane as those of the British Parliament in its best days. We have a President in whom are united the best characteristics of the age—an earnest love of progress, with proper caution as to the means. We are addressing ourselves to the greatest work ever set before man—that of mitigating the condition of 4,000,000 ignorant and degraded fellow-creatures, and of preparing them for eventual freedom. We commence, as the President wisely recommends, where the work presents the fewest difficulties, and best promotes the advantage of both races. Conscious of our earnestness and sincerity, we are anxious for the sympathy and encouragement of other nations. But have we a right to expect this until it is fully deserved? We have forfeited it by a downward course of a generation. Have we a right to demand that the good intent of a day, or a year at best, shall efface the memory of a generation of disgrace? Nations, no more than individuals, receive each other into full confidence upon so brief a probation. We were years in falling; it will require years to regain the favor we once held. We have a military reputation to reëstablish. We are to show ourselves wise and humane in our laws and our social relations. All these must be established beyond cavil before we can wring from foreigners, and particularly Englishmen, for whose good will we care most, a reluctant acknowledgment that we are what we would be thought to be. This is the last testimony that one nation vouchsafes to another. Each disparages its neighbor and rival, whose excellence may be a reproof to its own shortcomings.

In the neutrality of other nations we have really gained all we can, or ought, at present, to expect. Whatever we gain beyond, must be the result of patient trial—must be real merit—something that cannot fail to command respect. We have begun well. It depends solely upon ourselves, upon what we do, not upon what we shall say, whether we shall end well.

The Rebel Army in the Southwest.

Every glimpse that we get of the movements of rebel troops confirms the likelihood of the theory broached in these columns a fortnight ago—that the rebels do not propose to seriously defend the many threatened points in the vast territory nominally in their hands, but that their design is to concentrate from all quarters all available troops on a new defensive line, stretching from some point on this side of the mountains across to Chattanooga, and along the line of the railroad, by Decatur and Corinth, to Memphis, and there, in mass, give battle to the National army. This is a line not likely soon to be reached by us from the South; and, if they mean to make a serious effort for success at all, it is the best strategic base upon which they can plant themselves to stop our columns advancing from the North. Not only are the troops whose duty it has been to guard the menaced cities and strongholds of the Gulf Coast, as Pensacola and New-Orleans, hastening forward to the western positions on this line—not only have the divisions of the rebel Generals, SMITH and EVANS, been moved hither from Eastern Virginia, but the armies of PRICE and VAN DORN have been ordered to the same field from the far-away regions of Northwestern Arkansas; and from the peninsula of Florida, and from Georgia also, every available regiment has been forwarded north to swell the new line. On this line is Gen. BEAUREGARD, the ablest engineer and the most famous fortifier among rebels; here is BRAGG, the brilliant and bragging artillerist; here is SIDNEY JOHNSTON, the long-headed strategist; here is Rev. Gen. POLK, at once Thug and saint; here is SMITH, the dashing, and EVANS, the invincible; here, though under a cloud, are PILLOW, the peacock, and FLOYD, the "hero of thirty battles;" to this point are advancing PRICE, the war-horse of the West, and VAN DORN, the rival of FLOYD, though not in heroism. Indeed, nearly all the principal Generals of the South are now to be found between Corinth and Memphis. And, to head the roll of rebels, JEFF. DAVIS has caused it to be announced that he himself intends removing to the Southwest—as soon, probably, as he gets pushed from his stool at Richmond. With the collective troops of rebeldom, led by Generals such as those named, and stimulated by desperation, the great stand is to be made in the Southwest, with the centre apparently at Corinth, the right wing from Decatur to Chattanooga, and the left wing from Grand Junction to Memphis. The rebel papers describe, in glowing terms, the vast natural and artificial strength, the railroad facilities, and the innumerable advantages of this position; they tell of the whole region being black with rebel troops, "many of them veterans, who have fought upon the bloodiest fields of the war;" they declare that here at last have they fallen upon the true strategic line of the South, upon which there can be no defeat and from which there will be no retreat.

"If," said the Richmond *Examiner*, before the fall of Nashville, "if Nashville is taken, and if we lose in consequence all the country of which Nashville is the centre and capital, it is a question whether the Southern forces would not be stronger and better able to carry out the defensive ideas that have hitherto regulated this war. They would then go to the water-shed which divides the rivers that flow north, like the Tennessee and Cumberland, from those that tend toward the Gulf of Mexico. They would surrender the greater part of the State of Tennessee, and concentrate the whole energy of the Confederacy on the defence of the South proper. They would in this position render the road from Virginia by Chattanooga to Georgia impregnable."

So that this is the line which the rebels themselves chose long ago for their final stand and their last ditch. Notwithstanding all this, however, Gen. HALLECK is nearly ready to offer the rebels the wager of battle, even here; and when they are defeated, as they surely will be, they cannot find another strategic line, nor make another "desperate stand" north of the Gulf of Mexico. Nor, considering the rapidity with which the Gulf coast is occupied by our troops, will they be likely to do it there.

HOSPITALS ON THOROUGHFARES—THE PROVISION FOR THE WOUNDED.—The experience of the Newbern wounded has had a salutary effect upon the public. There is to be no lack hereafter of ample accommodation for as many as shall be sent homeward during the Summer campaign; and as the probability is that all the wounded who can bear the journey will be removed as early as possible from the hot and malarious atmosphere of the Southern coast, the utmost provision made here by the charitable will be wanted. The State authorities, we understand, have appropriated the Broadway wing of the Park Barracks to hospital uses. The agent of Massachusetts has secured for the reception of the New-England wounded, a large building upon the corner of Broadway and John-street. These receptacles will no doubt meet every requirement so far as room is concerned. And what with the beneficent association of the City surgeons, and the appointment by Commissioners by the Eastern States, with funds necessary for the relief of want as well as of suffering, there is assurance that the wounded soldiers of the Union will lack little in their passage through New-York save one thing—quietude.

For, with curious neglect of that highly important accessory to the comfort of the sick, the depositories for the wounded have been located on Broadway. The State authorities have even given that side of the Park preference to the somewhat less noisy locality on Park-row. There is no apparent reason for this error. It is well, of course, to have the hospitals as convenient as possible to the ordinary landings; but the wounded are generally brought in Government transports, which can as readily land their passengers at one point as at another. Why not, therefore, select the City Hospital as one of the temporary accommodations? There are beds vacant there, we are assured, for three hundred soldiers. Indeed, it is a matter of the simplest justice to the Surgical Chief of the army, to say that that number of beds had been secured by the order of Surgeon-General FINLAY, before the recent arrival from Newbern; and that it was only through the failure of those intrusted with the care of the soldiers to advise the hospital officers of the time of their coming, that they were not met and conveyed directly to the Hospital. Those unused facilities might now properly be utilized. The Hospital is convenient to the river, and certainly far more quiet than any spot directly upon Broadway. And for any further demands, surely some building or buildings in the noiseless but accessible neighborhood of St. John's Park might be found. It is not too late, we presume, for these suggestions to be put in practice. If those in charge of the matter know the "value of peace and quietness" they will certainly be so.

Crampton on the Monroe Doctrine.

It appears from the British Blue-Book on Mexican affairs, that Sir J. CRAMPTON, of contraband-enlistment notoriety, has again become ambitious of the attentions of the Press. The gentleman, who now represents England at the Court of Madrid, has a second time overstepped the limits of his authority, having assured Marshal O'DONNELL, during one of their conversations touching intervention in Mexico, that "Her Majesty's Government could never recognize what was commonly called the 'Monroe Doctrine.'" This piece of information was, of course, communicated to the Spanish Premier to encourage him in his designs against the land of MONTEZUMA, though the special business of Sir J. CRAMPTON, at the time, was to impress on the mind of said Minister that the British Government could give no countenance to schemes of aggression or conquest. The distinguished diplomat, however, had an old score to reckon with us, and the opportunity was so favorable that he could not refrain from exhibiting his spleen by having a fling at the doctrine in question. But why had he the audacity to do so in the name of "Her Majesty's Government"? Most certainly he had no instructions, no authority from Lord RUSSELL, to make any such avowal. The object of the British Foreign Secretary, then, in fact, was rather to sustain the Monroe Doctrine than to profess enmity to it. Nor, even were that not their object, can we perceive they should proscribe a doctrine really so equitable. The "Monroe Doctrine" has been much misunderstood. It is a shield, not a sword. Its aim is protection, not aggression. "With the existing colonies, or dependencies of any European Power," says its author, "we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But, with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European Power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." There is the "Monroe Doctrine" literally, and what is there in it which could prevent its acceptance and recognition by the British Government? It does not call in question the right of that or any other European Government, to exercise supremacy over its possessions in the Western World, but merely declares that the United States will regard with repugnance the intervention of a transatlantic Power in the internal affairs of any independent American community, with a view to overthrow their liberties, or Republican institutions. This declaration, which has given such needless offence to the Governments of Europe, was in fact elicited by their own acts. One of the avowed objects of the "Holy Alliance" was the conversion of the Spanish-American Republics into monarchies, and it was against the aggression contemplated by the despots who were parties to that alliance, that the "Monroe Doctrine" was originally directed. In a word, it was a protest, on the part of the United States Government, against any such outrage then, or in the future—a protest which, so far from being distasteful to the British Minister of the day, actually embodied his sentiments, and received his support. Now, a doctrine which so illustrious a man and so eminent a statesman as CANNING sustained, neither PALMERSTON nor RUSSELL need blush to sanction. Its open recognition and faithful observance by the British Government are, in truth, the best guarantee for England's secure possession of her American dependencies. As long as the monarchies of Europe manifest a decent respect for the rights and institutions of our American democracies, there is no danger of any attempt being made by the Republics of the Western Hemisphere to expel foreign Powers from its shores: but if once a systematic design of aggression on the liberties of the States of this Continent is betrayed by Europeans, and it becomes evident that the toleration of their supremacy over any portion of America is incompatible with the safety of the popular Governments, then it may be predicated that the downfall of that supremacy is at hand. The Monroe doctrine is, therefore, the Magna Charta by which the Powers of Europe hold their cisatlantic possessions, and whether their tenure of said possessions be long or short, must depend altogether on their mode of observing this much-vilified doctrine.

EMANCIPATION OF THE PRESS.—The evening papers intimate an intention on the part of the Government to relax, at an early day, the rigors of the telegraphic censorship. The announcement will be received with satisfaction. The restriction has proved to be simply a source of vexation. It has in no way operated to curtail the circulation of war news in quarters where it might be useful to the enemy. The journalist, advised privately of army movements, but compelled to preserve silence, has had the pleasure of hearing his secret intelligence the universal topic of discussion, influencing the money market, and passing freely from mouth to mouth, while its non-publication has only served to diminish the interest of newspaper columns. This is now to cease, and the loyal population to have the same early knowledge of the doings of the National Army as the rebels have always enjoyed. One incident of the new order will, no doubt, be the cessation of the fitful and reasonless opposition to the attendance of newspaper correspondents upon the movements of the army

The Army of the Union Complete.

The Secretary of War, unlike King Lear, does *not* want soldiers. The army of the Union is now complete, and an order has gone forth, throughout all the land, that enlistments shall stop. The recruiting Sergeant henceforth ceases his bland persuasions, and the ear-piercing fife shall no longer summon "able-bodied young men" to the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. The grand triumphal procession that for near a year has moved through our City, *en route* for the seat of war, our eyes shall look on no more. Or, when we do, 'twill be when the return tide sets in, when the holy mission on which those patriot soldiers went shall have been accomplished in the crushing of this foul rebellion, and our returning heroes, with the consecration of the sacred cause and the glorious scars of battle and of victory upon them, shall come back to the homes they have secured for ever to freedom.

When, less than twelve months ago, President LINCOLN issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men, the rebel chief at Montgomery characterized it as a "game of brag." What does he think now when the nation has *eight times seventy-five thousand* men in the field, and further inpourings have to be peremptorily stopped? And how fares it with the rebel army—whose spirit is broken, which is being perpetually drained by returning regiments disgusted with the service, and which has to be kept up by impressments, by forced levies, by enlistments for a month, for a week and even for a day! We commend the contrast to the attention of the Richmond newspapers. There is subject for profitable reflection there.

We are yet too near in time to the expenses attending the raising of the army of the Union fully to appreciate all that is wonderful and grand in this movement. But perhaps the most remarkable of all its aspects is that the order to cease enlistments should be received with a feeling of regret. Half a million of men have come up from the peaceful walks of life to defend the unity of the Republic; but this drain, so far from exhausting our resources, leaves behind a sense of limitless opulence. The historian of the war will truly be able to say what HOMER said of one of his heroes: "Half of his strength he put not forth." There is not the smallest doubt that, on good cause shown, another army of a half million would spring up to match the present one. The temper of mind that has put our present magnificent army in the field—a temper rooted and grounded in the deepest instincts of the people—is the best assurance that neither domestic faction nor foreign foes will ever be able to prevail against the Republic.

THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.—It is now just a month to-day since the *Merrimac* made her renowned raid on the fleet in Hampton Roads. Each day has brought its bulletin advising us of the quiescence of the marine monster, and the announcement has grown almost as stereotyped as "All is quiet on the Potomac." This delay of a whole month in renewing the attack is only susceptible of two interpretations, either the *Merrimac* was really so seriously damaged in the encounter as to require all this time to put her in repairs, or else the Norfolk rebels are aware of the ample preparations that have been made to meet and destroy her, and are afraid to venture a renewal of the experiment. We are disposed to think the latter the more likely. These preparations can hardly have been concealed from them, and they are probably far from fancying the outlook of things in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe. Though the nature and extent of the force the *Merrimac* would have to encounter if she should venture out have been withheld from publication, enough is already known to remove from the public mind all fears of trouble from her, and inspire perfect confidence that her destruction will be accomplished as surely as she appears. And this confidence would be further strengthened should we disclose the additional preparations that have been made since we last made note of this matter. The foreign vessels-of-war which are reported to have "taken a front seat in the Roads," for the purpose of viewing the anticipated spectacle, will, we think, therefore, be disappointed. Unless the rebels are willing to make a desperate throw, and let the *Merrimac* come out, with the certainty of being sunk, satisfied to let her do what damage she can in the meantime, she will not again venture on the rampage.

A NEEDLESS SACRIFICE.—It is said that the women of Charleston are giving their jewels to pay for the construction of a steam-ram to defend their harbor against the entrance of Government vessels. We have not yet heard, however, of any apparent disposition to give up for the good of the country and of humanity those jet ornaments upon the possession of which South Carolina society has so much prided itself. This sacrifice would make the other entirely unnecessary.

The Officers of Gov. Morgan's Staff.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

The statement having been made, in noticing the report of the Select Committee to examine the acts of the State Military Board, under the Three Million bill, that the officers of Gov. MORGAN'S Staff received double pay, it is proper to state that, on inquiry at the Comptroller's office, it was ascertained that the Staff officers have only received the pay of Majors of infantry, although their rank entitled them to the pay of Brigadier-Generals.

Murder and Suicide.

BOSTON, Friday, April 4.

In Danvers, on Wednesday night, a man named MYERS beat his wife to death, and on the following morning cut his own throat. He possessed considerable property, but had the reputation of having an ungovernable temper.

Tobacco Factory Burnt.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, April 4.

A destructive fire occurred here last night which consumed the extensive tobacco works of Messrs. STROHN & REITZENSTEIN, corner Fourth and Prairie streets. Loss $30,000.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, April 4.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption was, to-day, expelled from the Clearing-house, by a vote of 24 to 4, for having failed to comply with the rules of the Associated Banks.

AN APPEAL FOR JUSTICE.—In our advertising columns will be found "an appeal to the public for justice," made by Mr. ELIJAH C. HUNT

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad Bill—Its Relations to the Broadway Railroad Bill—The Debate on the President's Emancipation Message in the Assembly—The Brooklyn Ferry Commissioners' Bill—Quarantine, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, April 3, 1862.

In the House last evening, the bill conveying the Quarantine Grounds on Staten Island was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-day, and then the debate on the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad continued. Mr. PIERCE resumed his remarks, interrupted by the recess, against the bill, and was followed by Messrs. MURPHY of Erie, SCHOLEFIELD of Oneida, TRACEY of Tioga, and TALLMAN of Westchester, in its favor. As I have given the substance of the arguments, pro and con, in my synopsis of the previous debate, I will not occupy more space on the subject.

After Mr. TALLMAN concluded, progress was reported, and in the House the bill was ordered to a third reading, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Alley, Alvord, Banks, Bartlett, Benedict, Bowe, Bowen, Case, Church, Coey, Coles, A. J. Cornell, E. Cornell, Cowles, Doyle, Ely, Gere, Goslin, Gray, Hall, Halsey, Halsted, Hause, Jones, Kenny, Lalor, Lamont, Leamy, Loutrel, Lyman, McCabe, McMullen, Maddox, Moore, Murphy, O'Brien, Olvany, Penfield, Provost, Purdy, Rice, Saxe, Schermerhorn, Scholefield, Searles, Seymour, Smith, Snyder, Speaker, Talman, Taylor, Ten Broeck, Tracey, Trimmer, Van Etten, Ward, D. Waterbury, S. Waterbury, Wells, Wheeler, Wilbor—61.

NAYS—Messrs. Ackley, Andrus, Avery, Barry, Beadle, Brand, Bush, Crittenden, Darrow, E. Davis, J. C. Davis, Depew, Dewey, Dutcher, Fisher, Haring, J. S. Havens, P. E. Havens, Hazleton, Houghton, Hudson, Hulburd, Lake, Loveridge, Luddington, Mason, Maxon, Neher, Newkirk, Ogden, Parce, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Pringle, Pryne, Reddington, Root, Skinner, Springer, Stetson, Sweet, Townsley, Van Vleet, Wiard—45.

An analysis of this vote will hardly bear out the accusation, so often made, that the Broadway Railroad and Susquehannah Railroad have united their fortunes. Your City delegation voted almost *en masse* for the bill. Messrs. PHELPS and BUSH being the only exceptions, and, I think, no one will accuse them, as a body, of favoring the Broadway Railroad. *Per contra*, Messrs. HOUGHTON and DUTCHER, two of the majority, who reported the Broadway bill, opposed this measure. Mr. DUTCHER, especially, fighting it vigorously, both in his minority report and on the floor in a speech, which, by an oversight, I omitted to notice yesterday, but which stirred up the feelings of its advocates more than almost any other. The vote, too, shows that, should the Governor veto the bill, as he has seen fit to do in the case of all bills on the same subject heretofore, its friends have not the requisite strength in the House to pass it over his veto. In the Senate, I think it might be done. The especial interest in the whole contest over this bill hinges upon the fact that it has so long been a bone of contention between the Governor and the Legislature.

The bills appropriating $10,000 each to aid the People's College and Troy University were both ordered to a third reading without much opposition, and the bill to repay certain expenses incurred in equipping the Twentieth Regiment, of Ulster County, was referred to the Military Committee, with power to report complete.

The Senate first took up the bill authorizing the use of the school library fund in the payment of teachers if the district desired it. The bill was opposed by Messrs. PRUYN and TOBEY, and advocated by Mr. HUTCHINSON. Mr. PRUYN would prefer to double the amount devoted to school libraries, and for this purpose moved an amendment that no money for this purpose be paid over by the State until an equal amount has been raised by the district. Before any vote could be taken on either the motion to strike out the enacting clause or Mr. PRUYN's amendment, the hour for the special order arrived, and the Senate took up Mr. TRUMAN's resolution, approving the President's Emancipation Message.

Mr. BAILEY, of the Oneida District, opened in favor of the resolution. He thought the subject an exciting one, as well as important, and it should therefore be discussed as cautiously and dispassionately as possible, and that the subject of the message had been the political curse of the country, that without it there would have been no revolt, no war. If, then, it is the cause of rebellion, we ought to strike it down. The carnage that we hear of to-day, tells that the death struggle is going on between Slavery and rebellion on the one hand, and freedom and nationality on the other. We strike down the slaveholder and confiscate his property. All admit the necessity, and yet we don't touch the slaves! It is said the Constitution protects Slavery, and admitting this, he would abide by it, but if it were true, then there was a corresponding obligation upon Slavery to respect the Constitution. He did not desire to make this an emancipation war. He would accord the privileges and rights of the Constitution to every slaveholder who respected its provisions, but he would proclaim that just so far as they compel us to march our armies, just to that extent must they forfeit their property—slaves and all. He thought Slavery such, in its intrinsic character, that it must always make trouble, and that we ought to strike at the root of the evil. He had thought that when the armies of JEFF. DAVIS had been scattered, the rebellion was ended, but now he thought that, unless this active cause were removed, rebellion would continue to exist after every army had been beaten and every fort retaken. He considered the proposition wise and timely.

Mr. GANSON offered the following substitute:

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Legislature of the State of New-York request the Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence and cast their votes for the passage of the following resolution, recommended by President LINCOLN in his message of March 6, 1862, namely:

"*Resolved*, That the United States ought to coöperate with any State which may adopt a gradual abolishment of Slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used by said State in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system."

That, in the language of President LINCOLN, "such a proposition, on the part of the General Government, sets up no claim of right by Federal authority to interfere with Slavery within State limits, referring, as it does, the absolute control of the subject, in each case, to the State and the people immediately interested. It is proposed as a matter of perfectly free choice with them."

Mr. TOBEY liked this proposition better, but would prefer simply the resolution without the quotation from the Message. He moved to strike that out. Mr. MURPHY, of Brooklyn, said it was the language of the President, and if a unanimous voice from New-York was desired, it ought to be retained. Mr. FOLGER, of Geneva, moved the following terse and comprehensive substitute:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York approves of the Message of the President of the United States, transmitted to Congress March 6, 1862, therefore

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their influence and give their votes for the passage of the resolution therein contained.

After some explanations of their positions by Messrs. MURPHY and BAILEY, Mr. WILLARD moved to refer the several propositions to a Special Committee. Mr. PRUYN, of this District, hoped this would be done, as, while willing to admit the honesty of the President's motives, he did not approve all parts of the Message, and thought it, in some respects, ill-timed and ill-advised. Strange to say, Mr. PRUYN and the *Atlas and Argus* entirely coincide, but the result showed Mr. PRUYN's position in the Senate to be eminently singular. A vote was taken on Mr. FOLGER's substitute, and it was adopted—24 to 3—the Nays being Messrs. FREER, GANSON and PRUYN. A vote was then taken on the original resolution as amended, and it received every vote except Mr. PRUYN's.

"Alone! alone! how drear it is
Always to be alone!"

The House adopted the report of the Select Committee made yesterday, and ordered the bills therein named to a third reading. Among them was the one authorizing or regulating the use of ballast lighters in New-York Harbor, and the one in regard to devises in church property. A motion was made to take from the table the motion to reconsider the vote upon the passage of the Brooklyn Jury Commissioner bill, which was carried; also, the motion to reconsider.

Mr. PROVOST then moved to refer it to the King's County delegation with power to report complete. Mr. ALVORD moved to refer to the Judiciary Committee, and this reference prevailed by general consent. The third reading of bills then proceeded, occupying much of the time of the morning session. The House at 12 o'clock suspended the third reading of bills to take up the special order, which was the bill to incorporate the Mechanics' Blind Association. The objects of the bill, as declared in the second section, are "to promote the welfare of the adult blind, by assisting them in procuring work, or employment, and thereby aiding them in earning their own livelihood, and it shall not be in any sense considered or conducted as a poorhouse, asylum, or hospital." The bill met with general favor.

A motion to strike out the name of OLIVER CHARLICK was voted down, after a brief debate, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The House then consented to take up the Quarantine bill, referred to yesterday. This bill proposes to authorize and require the Commissioners of the Land Office to sell to the County of Richmond the Quarantine grounds, for the sum of $4,500, to be used for a park, public landings, public buildings of the County or the town of Castleton, and for no other purposes. Mr. McMULLEN moved to strike out the clause requiring the sale, and to insert $200,000, instead of $4,500, as being nearer the true value of the lands involved. Mr. RICE moved to insert, in lieu thereof, the words, "at its true and equitable value."

Mr. ELY, of Richmond, made the speech in favor of the bill, placing its advocacy, as originally reported, upon the ground that the ground was originally taken, forcibly as it were, from the owners at the sum named, while the whole material interests of Richmond County had suffered in every particular. He thought Staten Island has suffered in population, in property, in consequent representation, and appealed generally to the sympathies of the House in favor of that county.

Mr. McMULLEN replied, claiming that Quarantine had not decreased population or the value of property. At the time Quarantine was established, the population was sparse, but as soon as it was established the inhabitants settled near by and subjected themselves to the dangers they now complain of. He had now no objection to its sale, but he thought it ought not to be sold below its market value.

Mr. PHELPS, of your City, followed rather more at length. He stated that the Quarantine grounds were taken from a church in New-York, having a branch on Staten Island, in 1798 or '99, the church, probably, having no right to sell, as is often the case. The lands then were farm lands, valuable only as such, and the sum paid, viz.: $4,500, was probably a fair equivalent. Some years afterward the lands of the Island were bought up by speculators, and then it was suddenly discovered that they were valuable for something else than farm lands. Then too, it was that the agitation of the removal of Quarantine took place. Still later, speculators bought up the lands in the vicinity of the hospitals, and the success of the speculation was dependent upon the removal of Quarantine, and was based upon the expectation of its removal. The burning of the buildings followed—not by a common mob of the rabble, but by an organized body of otherwise respectable men—with its attendant destruction of property and its cruelties. The State was fairly driven from the premises. Temporary hospitals were erected at Seguin's Point, miles away, and yet this same mob went down there and burned them. They were determined to leave the State no foothold anywhere for this purpose. The floating hospital was then tried, and it was found to work well; and now all that is wanted is a place on which to land temporarily infected cargoes. Even that is denied. Such are the circumstances; and now the County of Richmond comes and asks the State to give her, for the original price—over sixty years ago—the very lands which their own contumacy has rendered ineligible to her use. Their present market value is from $300,000 to $500,000, and yet the Land Commissioners are to be required to sell them for $4,500. He could not sustain such a proposition, and thought the House could not. And if it can, then I must confess that my faith in its integrity, or, at least, its financial ability, will be much impaired. The debate was continued until the hour of recess, by Messrs. Reddington, Seymour, Stetson, Scholefield and Rice. I do not think the bill can be passed as originally reported, but that it may, with Mr. RICE's amendment incorporated.

In the Senate the report of the Committee on the Apportionment of the State was taken up at 12 o'clock, and discussed for some time. Mr. BELL moved to substitute the minority report with sundry amendments. The discussion thus far has been principally upon the New-York districts and those in Kings County. Some amendments to the majority reports have been made in these.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th inst. was also debated at some length. H.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

Mr. BELL reported favorably the bill to make appropriations for the support of the State Government, and to abolish the office of State Assessor.

The bill to authorize the New-York District Court Clerks to appoint Deputies was reported adversely, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. FOLGER reported a general bill to amend the Excise laws.

The bill to incorporate the State Convention of Universalists was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time for the completion of the Buffalo and Alleghany Railroad.

To incorporate the Brooklyn Pharmaceutical Society.

To incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States.

To incorporate the Mutual Aid Society of the Genesee Annual Conference.

To increase the duties and compensations of physicians of the State Prisons.

To declare the Canal Enlargement completed on the 1st of September, and reduce the number of engineers.

To reappropriate certain money for the enlargement and completion of the Canal.

The Congressional Apportionment bill was taken up and Mr. BELL's substitute adopted by a vote of 16 to 9.

A number of amendments were debated, proposed, and rejected.

Mr. BELL, by consent, reported a bill to create a Commission for the examination of the accounts of the State Treasurer, Bank Department, &c.

The entire session was consumed in the consideration of one private claim bill. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

The Supply Bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The bill to provide for the extension and completion of the Chenango Canal was taken up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, Mr. BEADLE in the Chair.

After debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 69 to 19.

The bill to create the office of Commissioner of Lunacy was sent to a select committee of five, to report complete.

Messrs. PRINGLE, BOWEN, COWLES, BENEDICT, and TRACEY were appointed as such select committee.

EVENING SESSION.

The Committee of the Whole, Mr. OLVANEY in the Chair, took up the bill to convey the Quarantine grounds of Staten Island for public uses.

Mr. ELY made a statement in favor of the bill.

Mr. STETSON favored the bill. New-York State did not desire to turn land speculator. It had had use of the land for a long term of years, and it should be willing now to give it back to the county, upon receiving the money paid for it.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. PHELPS said the State bought this land and paid for it when the neighborhood was a wilderness. The land belongs to the State as much as any man's farm belongs to him. He did not wish the House to be led off on false issues. The idea of Richmond County setting itself up as injured by the State is absurd. The quarantine was a positive benefit to Richmond County up to 1835, when gentlemen's residences began to accumulate there. He was quarantined there thirty years ago. Then there were no houses there. It was all very well to desire to get rid of the Quarantine; but don't say the Government has injured the county, while it is the county that has injured the State. He would willingly forget and forgive the outrages against law and humanity perpetrated by the burning of the Quarantine buildings, if the county came with a fair proposal to offer for the property. But when they demand the land for nothing, they could not consent to grant the request. The proposition to sell the land for $60,000 was merely placing a technical price upon it.

After a long debate, progress was reported, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to report complete.

Mr. KEARNEY moved to refer the bill to incorporate the New-York Firemen's Saving Institution to the First Committee of the Whole. He advocated the motion, which was carried. The bill was then considered, and ordered to a third reading.

Bronchitis.

From Mr. C. H. Gardner, Principal of the Rutgers Female Institute, New-York.

NEW-YORK, May, 14, 1858.

DEAR SIRS: I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past Winter, and found no relief until I found your "BRONCHIAL TROCHES." I shall take pleasure in recommending their use to a large class of pupils, and to others who may need this remedy.

Very Respectfully, C. H. GARDNER.

To Messrs. J. I. BROWN & SON, Boston.

The Sanitary Commission asks Contributions for the aid and relief of the Volunteer army. There will in all probability soon be many wounded men to provide for, and our troops on the Southern coast are endangered by the unhealthy season now approaching. There is, therefore, special need of public liberality on their behalf, at least until the measures now pending in Congress to strengthen the Medical Department of the army shall be perfected. Agencies and dépôts of hospital stores, &c., are maintained at heavy expense in connection with every portion of the army. Contributions may be addressed to GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Ericsson's

CALORIC ENGINES.

Inexplosive; economical; use no water; require no engineer; do not raise the rates of insurance; reliable for all light work.

ERICSSON
CALORIC ENGINE AGENCY,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner of Hudson.

Hernia, (or Rupture.)—The best proof that MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS will cure Hernia is the proof of those who have worn them and been cured. Persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint should call on MARSH BROTHERS, corner of Ann-st. and Broadway, under Barnum's Museum.

Fay's Spanish Hair Gloss—A Chemical Compound similar to the natural oil of the hair. For dressing the hair, keeping it moist and in place, and imparting a most beautiful lustre, there is nothing equal to it. Sold by all Druggists.

Grocers and Tea-Dealers Supplied with Teas by the chest or smaller quantities at same rates.
CANTON TEA COMPANY,
No. 125 Chatham-st.

Spring Styles of GENIN'S Silk and Felt Hats for Gentlemen, now ready. GENIN'S Misses', Boys' and Infants' Hats, in every variety. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Americans, Throw off the Yoke.—The Union Shirt, a new article made to measure at McLAUGHLIN'S, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts., is destined to supersede all others. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Rogers & Raymond.

SPRING 1862.

The prevailing belief among all classes that the WAR IS CLOSING, having given a new stimulus to business, the old and well-known house of ROGERS & RAYMOND, celebrated for the last fifteen years throughout the United States for their UNSURPASSED CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS, have made extensive preparations to meet an unusual demand. They invite especial attention to their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK for 1862, because it embraces a wider variety than they have ever before presented, and is marked at prices which will suit the most ECONOMICAL PURCHASERS.

The stock of clothing for Boys of all ages comprehends everything dashing and stylish in this department which taste can suggest, or skill can furnish.

The prices of all articles are displayed in conspicuous figures, and the RULE OF ONE PRICE TO ALL and NO DEVIATION is strictly adhered to.

ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st. and 214 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ROGERS—BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, JAMES ROGERS to MARY LOUISA, daughter of W. H. Brown, Esq., of Brooklyn.

SCHENCK—KITTLE.—In Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, April 3, by Rev. E. S. Porter, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Rev. WILLIAM E. SCHENCK, D. D., of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY B., daughter of Rev. A. N. Kittle, of Elizabeth.

DIED.

BINGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 4, WILLIAM PERRY BINGHAM, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, in the Old Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts., New-York, at 1 P. M., without further notice. Remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for burial.

BURRELL.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, SAMUEL BURRELL, in the 68th year of his age, (for the past 40 years a resident of the Vth Ward.)

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Varick st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P.M.

BURNHAM.—At Scrub Oak, Westchester County, at the residence of A. Ackerson, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, son of the late William H. Burnham, and grandson of the late William Burnham, of Bloomingdale, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, at 1½ P. M. on Saturday, April 5, without further invitation.

CHAPMAN.—On Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, PETER CHAPMAN, a native of Kilbarchan, Scotland, aged about 90 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Wm. Ritchie, his son-in-law, No. 319 West 12th-st.

DE LUZE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, MARY KORTRIGHT, youngest daughter of Alfred F. and Mary C. de Luze, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., on Saturday afternoon, April 5, at 3 o'clock.

DURLING.—In Mott Haven, on Friday morning, April 4, THOMAS DURLING, in the 40th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, Mott Haven, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Flushing, on Monday morning, for interment.

HALSTED.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 3, SARAH JOHNSON, wife of Wm. M. Halsted, and daughter of the late John Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1 West 14th-st., this (Saturday) morning, April 5, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

KELLOCK.—In this City, on Friday morning, April 4, GEORGE, son of William Kellock, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 73 Eldridge-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LEFURGY.—In Hastings, Westchester County, on Friday morning, April 4, ISAAC LEFURGY, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, April 7, at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, without further invitation.

LIVINGSTON.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, suddenly, CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, youngest son of John S. Livingston, Esq., of Tivoli, N. Y.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 2d-av. and 10th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

McCLAVE.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday April 3, CAROLINE BRUSH EARLE, beloved wife of Wm. H. McClave, and daughter of the late David R. Earle, in the 26th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, corner of Cross and Spring sts., Newark, N. J., on Sunday, April 6, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. Carriages to convey friends to Newark will be at Jersey City, at the ferry inclosure, up to 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Greenwood.

McGILL.—In this City, on Friday, April 4, Mrs. JANE B., wife of Rev. J. A. McGill, Pastor of 11th-st. U. P. Church, aged 34 years.

Pastors and members of the churches of the First and Second Presbyteries of New-York, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church in East 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to-day, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McKINLEY.—In this City, on Friday, April 4, ANNA, eldest daughter of Lactitia M. and the late Robert A. McKinley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, 128th-st., second house west of 4th-av., on Sunday, April 6, at 4 P. M. The remains will be taken to Rockland for interment.

SEWALL.—In Los Angelos, Cal., on Saturday, Feb. 22, GEORGE C., son of J. N. Sewall, of this City, in the 23d year of his age.

WOODHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, April 3, GEORGE ALFRED, son of Alfred and M. Cordelia Woodham, aged 3 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Grand-st., on Sunday, the 6th inst., at 1½ P. M.

WADE.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Friday, April 4, Dr. SIDNEY WADE, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday morning, April 7, at 11 o'clock, from the South 5th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 159.—April 4, 1862.
1, 45, 8, 16, 11, 36, 46, 60, 40, 2, 75, 30, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 160.—April 4, 1862.
55, 67, 42, 23, 20, 75, 28, 63, 36, 49, 16, 27.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 107.—April 4, 1862.
38, 6, 5, 39, 11, 75, 46, 40, 54, 48, 13, 50, 68.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 191.—April 4, 1862.
33, 44, 30, 69, 34, 18, 75, 58, 45, 1, 41, 57.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Covington, Ky.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO HAVE used this Standard Medicine for

ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS, PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS, HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness.

In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the EXPECTORANT has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

It is claimed, therefore, that, having stood the test of time—the sales still increasing—and the direct testimony of cures effected by its use accumulating on our hands, the proprietors of the EXPECTORANT are justified in recommending it to the afflicted with renewed confidence. It is not, be it borne in mind, as a "Cure-all," nor as being absolutely infallible in all cases and under all circumstances, but as the best combination of medicines within the reach of the public, calculated, in *most* cases, to eradicate the various diseases for which it is commended, and in ALL cases to afford relief.

Attention is also invited to the fact that the testimony to the curative powers of the EXPECTORANT is not confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innumerable persons of intelligence and character—clergymen, physicians and others, occupying the most prominent stations in society, too honest to impose upon others, and too sagacious to be imposed upon themselves—not only use, but recommend it in the highest terms for the uniformity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

The EXPECTORANT is especially commended to MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and others accustomed to speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness and all Bronchial Affections, and for strengthening the organs of speech.

For sale by Druggists generally.

NEW SPRING CARPETS.

Among the new importations of late may be mentioned an invoice of superb velvet, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets and English oil-cloths, which are now offered to the public by the well-known firm of

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway,

at unprecedentedly low rates. The same house has on hand a choice stock of domestic carpets and oil-cloths at prices to suit the most limited means.

The above firm will be constantly receiving new styles in every variety and kind, which will be well deserving the attention of a discerning public.

THE REMEDY FOR CATARRH.
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
For sale by all Druggists.

$50 WILL BE PAID ANY PARTY WHO will procure the advertiser a position in any good concern as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent, having acted a number of years in that capacity as principal, in the jobbing business. Address ACTIVE, Box No. 134 Times Office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

WHICH IS THE BEST MEDIUM IN WHICH TO ADVERTISE?

READ THE FOLLOWING.

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 5, 1861.

The *Herald* prints an advertisement of the *Tribune* copied from our columns, for which it pretends that we pay it half price. The pretence is utterly false; we never employed, nor autherized, nor in any manner solicited, the insertion of our advertisment by the *Herald*, any more than we ever entreated its forbearance, or did any other of a thousand discreditable acts which that mendacious journal has from time to time attributed to us. We had heard before that the *Herald* keeps up a fallacious show of prosperity by stuffing its columns with advertisements which no one ever hired or asked it to print; and here we have the proof. Very likely, half its advertisements are bogus, to say nothing of those obtained by lying vaunts and other false pretences.

The *Herald* says the *Tribune* has "lost all its subscribers," and is very poor and declining. Now, we do not boast of our wealth, nor of making money in such times as these—only a journal that thrives on public calamity could expect to do that—but we have a little money still in bank, and a disposition to help those still less fortunate than ourselves in this conjunction of cold weather and hard times. In their behalf we make the following proposition:

The *Herald* shall designate a capable and worthy printer or publisher, not connected with or interested in either establishment, and we another such; which two shall appoint a third or umpire, in case they shall at any time see fit to do so. These two or three persons, so chosen, shall have free access, at all hours, to the offices, press-rooms, paper-rooms, books, &c., of the two concerns, with the right to interrogate at pleasure any and every foreman, pressman, book-keeper, clerk, or other person connected with either establishment, and to require answers on oath if they see fit. They shall, within a month, report what they, or a majority of them, find to be the actual circulation of the *Tribune* and the *Herald* respectively, which report shall be printed directly under the editorial head of each of our journals, in every edition and issue thereof, for the space of one calendar month thereafter. It shall also be advertised once in every other journal published in our City which has a daily circulation of more than Ten Thousand copies. If this report does not show that the *Tribune* has at least Fifty Thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then we shall pay the entire expense of such advertising in other journals than the two interested, and shall give in addition Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor of our City, and an equal sum for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals on the Potomac.

If, on the other hand, it is decided that the *Tribune has* Fifty Thousand more subscribers and purchasers than the *Herald*, then the *Herald* shall pay for the advertising aforesaid (no half-price, but the usual rates) and give the $250 for the relief of the Poor of our City, and another $250 for the solace and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers on the Potomac as aforesaid.

—We have borne in silence the monstrous lying of the *Herald* with regard to its own circulation and that of the *Tribune* and other rivals, till our patience is exhausted. No one will doubt our good faith nor our responsibility in the premises. Now let the public watch the wretched old braggart, and see how he will sneak out of the scrutiny to which we challenge him! Of course, he will shuffle, and lie, and blackguard, as usual; but he dare not toe the mark! Watch him!

From the Daily Tribune, Dec. 9, 1861.

A GREAT LIAR WITH A BAD MEMORY.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 7, 1861.

Mr. Mephistopheles Greeley and that "Little Villain," Raymond, are greatly moved upon the subject of the relative circulation of the *Herald* and their own petty papers, and are affected to tears about the matter. We are sorry for them; but their attempts to inveigle us into a silly bet are absolutely in vain. *The practice of betting is immoral. We cannot approve of it.* It may suit Greeley and Raymond, who have exhibited very little morality in the conduct of their journals, but it will not do for us. *We never made but one bet in our life*, and upon that occasion—thirty-five years ago—we wagered ten dollars that Jackson would be elected President, and we won the money.

From the New-York Herald, Jan. 22, 1848.

BETTING FOR THE POOR. * * * * We *offer* the following *bet* to the *Tribune* newspaper, the proceeds, whoever loses, to be handed over to the Mayor for charitable purposes: $100 that the daily circulation of the New-York *Herald* is greater than that of the *Tribune*; $150 that it is half as much again; $100 that it is *twice* as much. All or none to be taken together. Will Messrs. G. & McE. please to reply?

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 12, 1848.

Messrs. Greeley & McElrath have accepted the conditions of the BET *offered by us*, &c., &c.

THE DECISION OF THE BET.

From the New-York Herald, March 1, 1848.

NEW-YORK HERALD. *Average circulation.*		NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. *Average circulation.*	
Daily	16,711	Daily	11,455
Weekly	11,455	Weekly	15,780
Presidential	780	Semi-Weekly	960
Total	28,946	Total	28,195

Herald ahead by 751.

(Signed.) D. H. MEGIE, J. G. WILSON, } Referees.
Dated Feb. 26, 1848.

Two days after the above appeared conspicuously in the *Herald*, that journal had no more sense of decency than to state its own circulation at 43,155!

We ask our readers and the business public to look well at the above expose. The *Herald* has steadily pursued from the outset the game of absorbing all the advertising of our City by persistent and monstrous lying. So long as this was confined to doubling and trebling *its own* circulation, we bore it in silence, though it was depriving us by fraud of patronage that we needed and were fairly entitled to. Thousands who know, in a general way, that the *Herald* is utterly unprincipled and mendacious, do not realize that its continual boasts of circulating more copies daily than all the other journals of our City, more than any three other papers, &c., &c., are conscious, shameless frauds, deliberately perpetrated with intent to steal its neighbors' business. But when, emboldened by impunity, the Satanic proceeded to assert, among a hundred kindred lies, that the *Tribune*, "*having lost all its own subscribers*, is obliged to appeal to the *Herald's* readers," &c., &c., (an appeal which we had never made, nor thought of making,) we felt constrained to offer to submit the circulation of the two journals respectively to the most searching scrutiny, and to have the result advertised in the fullest manner—we to pay the entire expense of such advertising and give $250 to our City Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and $250 more for the relief and comfort of our sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, in case the circulation of the *Tribune* were not proved to exceed that of the *Herald* by *more than* Fifty Thousand copies; the *Herald* to do the same in case our circulation *does* exceed its own by more than Fifty Thousand. In short, we made the *Herald* just such an offer as it made us in 1848, only that then it proposed to prove its circulation greater than ours, while we now agree to be beaten and pay the forfeits if our circulation is not the greater by over Fifty Thousand. From this challenge the *Herald* sneaks off, under the pretence that it "never bets," considers "betting immoral," &c., &c., though it was ready enough not only to "bet," but to challenge us to do so, when it supposed its circulation the larger. We submit that the morality which constrains it to withhold its mite from the relief of our poor at this harsh season, and of our wounded and suffering soldiers on the Potomac, has broken out so suddenly that it is not likely to be enduring.

In 1848, we were beaten by gross fraud. The "PRESIDENTIAL *Herald*," by the help of which our circulation was outnumbered, was an abortive project, which had obtained no subscribers, and had died a very natural death before the scrutiny above recorded. But Mr. Wilson, our referee in the premises, was compelled to respect the statements of the *Herald's* employes, that they *did* print 750 copies of the *Presidential Herald*, as *had* been the case; but nobody wanted or would take it, and it was never heard of thereafter. We should expect to be cheated some on a fresh scrutiny; but our circulation exceeds the *Herald's* by so much more than fifty thousand that we can stand a swindle of ten thousand, and still compel the old reprobate to do more at one dash for noble charities than he has yet done in all his long and ill-spent life. Right well does he know this; hence his horror of betting. We might overcome that spasm of virtue in an hour by offering to prove our circulation one hundred thousand more than his; but we chose to hold him just where we have him, and let the public enjoy his contortions and gibberings. Ladies and gentlemen! walk up and take a look at the animal. He is eternally boasting and bragging of his enormous, unparalleled circulation, asserting that it far exceeds that of the *Tribune*, which, he says, has "lost all its subscribers;" and when we dare him to a scrutiny, offering to pay $500 to needed charities if our circulation does not exceed his by *more* than fifty thousand, he skulks off under a pretence of morality and aversion to betting! Look at him!

Merchants, manufacturers, inventors, and all who have wares, inventions, lands, or anything else to sell, must advertise if they expect to find purchasers, and we believe there is no advertising medium so good as the New-York *Tribune*, its circulation being largely in advance of any other newspaper. Real estate owners will find the *Tribune* especially valuable as an advertising medium.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY advertisements, classified under appropriate heads, 10 cents per line each insertion, or $2 per line per month.

LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS—SIXTEEN CENTS a line.

FANCY DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS—Double rates.

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—FIFTEEN CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion.

BUSINESS NOTICES—Fourth Page, before the leader—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion.

IN CITY ITEMS—Prefixed by the word [Advertisement]—THIRTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. ABOUT NINE WORDS AVERAGE A LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a line each insertion.

ITEM—[Advertisement]—FIFTY CENTS a line each insertion.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

ORDINARY ADVERTISING—$1 25 a line each insertion. ITEM—In the News Column, prefixed by word [Advertisement]—$1 50 a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than $5. No less by the quarter or year.

Address
THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau-st., New-York.

DONE GONE! DONE GONE!
AND
THE NEGLECTED PICTURE.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS
of these remarkable paintings, published by
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway.
No loyal Album should be without them.

Price 25 cents, with printed description. Remittances may be made in postage-stamps, and the picture will be sent by mail, prepaid.

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES.—Recently improved and perfected. No breaking needles; no missing stitches; no trouble in doing any kind of work, however light or heavy, in cambric cloth or leather, on the same machine. Send for a descriptive catalogue. Agents wanted.

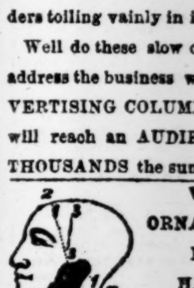
Address the HOWE SEWING MACHINES,
No. 437 Broadway, New-York.

COMMON SENSE
FOR THE
BUSINESS PUBLIC.

If any reader of the SUNDAY MERCURY were invited to make an investment, his first inquiry would be, HOW WILL IT PAY? If, for example, he were in treaty for a house for the ensuing year, he would want to know what accommodation it afforded, and whether it had or had not the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. If it were small, inconvenient, and BEHIND THE AGE, he would either reject it altogether, or decline to pay the rent of a first-class house for it. No sane individual pays at the same rate for a brown-stone front as for a rickety wooden shanty. The same foresight and prudence should be exercised with regard to NEWSPAPERS. What is a newspaper that does not contain the latest news by lightning telegraph worth to an intelligent reader in this go-ahead age, when a man is nothing if not posted up to the latest possible movements in relation to current events? Above all, of what use, as an ADVERTISING MEDIUM, is any paper that does not reach all classes, and possess that absolute requisite of popularity—the fullest, and freshest, and most reliable information on all subjects of public interest? These are the features that have given to the SUNDAY MERCURY its IMMENSE CIRCULATION—a circulation increasing with every succeeding week, and which now outnumbers, by several thousands, that of all its Sunday cotemporaries combined.

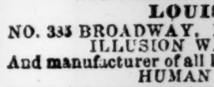
THE SUNDAY MERCURY is a great fact in enterprising, energetic journalism. It is a METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER, with all the modern improvements—lightning dispatches, lightning presses, a full corps of active local reporters, scores of army correspondents, and all the commercial, financial and other business information formerly confined to the leading dailies. Besides covering all the ground ever occupied by prominent daily newspapers, it has the merit of combining the best and most popular essentials of the literary periodicals of the day. Hence its unprecedented progress. Hence its prestige, not only in New-York, but everywhere within the postal limits of the Union. Hence its ENORMOUS CIRCULATION, and hence the envy of distanced and drowsy plodders toiling vainly in its wake.

Well do these slow concerns know, that whoever may address the business world to-morrow, through the ADVERTISING COLUMNS of the SUNDAY MERCURY, will reach an AUDIENCE EXCEEDING BY MANY THOUSANDS the sum total of all their readers.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And manufacturer of all kinds of
HUMAN HAIR WORK.



CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

A. D. 1862,

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.
BARGAINS—BARGAINS.

$590,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY DE GRAFF & TAYLOR, No 87 Bowery,
offer their entire stock at lower prices than any other establishment in the United States,
FOR CASH,
consisting of
ROSEWOOD PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
IN BROCATEL, DELAINE AND PLUSH.
MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND IMITATION FURNITURE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enameled Furniture in sets, from $20 to $100.
All of our furniture is made of selected material and in the latest approved styles.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

THE PLANTING SEASON.
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APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC FOR JUSTICE ON THE GROUND OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.—Mr. EDITOR: As I have been shamefully treated, without just cause, by those who were in high authority, and which was published to the world to my irreparable injury, I hope that your sense of justice will also induce you to publish this, so that the public may be in possession of the truth, that an unbiased judgment may be rendered in regard to a presumptive case of abortion. It will be remembered that, a few years ago, a Mrs. Harriet Lawson called at my store, then in the Bowery, and after a few minutes she left in her usual health, and remained so for about two months. After this, she was taken sick with a slight fever, and sent for her physician, who, not knowing she was *enceinte*, bled her in the feet, and gave her some medicine to subdue the fever, which also moved the fœtus and caused a premature birth; inflammation set in, and death soon followed. This was testified to by Dr Merkel, who attended Mrs. Lawson in her last sickness, and admitted he had given her the medicine unwittingly, which produced the fatal advent, and, thus proved himself the sole author of her abortion. The testimony of Dr. Donaghe was this: "I made a post mortem examination, and saw no evidence of violence about the body, and found all the vital organs healthy; I looked closely for marks of internal injury, but found none." The testimony of Anna Dalton was this: "I called to see Mrs. Lawson, and saw two doctors come out of her bedroom, with their sleeves rolled up; they asked for some lard and returned to her room, and as soon as they left I spoke to Mrs. Lawson, and asked her the cause of her sickness; she said 'natural causes.'" (not being aware of what Dr. Merkel had done.) The testimony of these witnesses all tend to one point, and show clearly that the death of Mrs. Lawson was purely accidental. How this could be construed into manslaughter was more than any rational mind could conceive, and none but an ignorant or prejudiced jury would have stumbled over this plain evidence, and show their own want of understanding so apparent.

It can be proved by a thousand witnesses that Recorder Smith, in his charge to the Jury, never referred to any testimony given in my behalf, but purposely withheld and subdued the whole. To deprive me of the benefit of that evidence, which the law guarantees to every man for his defence, was virtually to set aside the law and substitute his own will; and what more could he have done to procure a conviction and verdict against me than the suppression of that testimony, which proved me not guilty. Under these circumstances, who could escape conviction?

It was certainly unfair to deal with me in this manner, and for no other reason than this: because I would not plead falsely to a misdemeanor, so that the Court could, under the shadow of the law, levy a fine of $500 against me, and by that admission, make the world believe I was guilty of some offence, merely for the sake of paying that amount to Mr. Smith, which no honest man with a guiltless heart would consent to; and this being my only offence, I was soon overwhelmed with his unrestrained indignation. I have always striven to sustain an irreproachable reputation by an upright and honest course of conduct, and to walk in that line of rectitude which commends itself to every honorable man, until I was falsely betrayed into the hands of Recorder Smith, who, with an uplifted rod of injustice, has smote me with inconceivable injury, by a relentless blow against my respectability, to destroy my future usefulness in life, merely to appease his own desire for revenge. "His judgment was turned into gall, and justice into iniquity; righteousness was perverted by sin, and the intent of the law made void."—*Bible*. In this communication I do not intend any offence nor disrespect toward ex-Recorder Smith. I speak only in reference to his official conduct, which, to me, was anything but honorable or just; and if he possesses any regard for the moral obligations of life, and deems himself accountable to God for his misdeeds, he will not hesitate to make some amendment for his errors, by confessing to the world the injustice he has inflicted upon me.

Respectfully submitted by ELIJAH C. HUNT.

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$100 BOUNTY—$3 TO THE RECRUIT WHEN MUSTERED IN THE SERVICE.—Wanted, for Co. D, Fifth Regiment Excelsior Brigade United States Volunteers, 50 able-bodied men, to whom $3 each will be given when mustered. Also, a few good men for non-commissioned officers. Clothing and subsistence, with good quarters, furnished after muster. Inquire at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st.

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A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.

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FOR SALE, COMPLETE, THE FIRST FOUR years of the New York *Evening Times*, bound. Address W. G., Box No. 130, *Times* Office.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg per the SAXONIA, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per the EDINBURGH, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th day of April, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE. [illegible] SALE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large assortment of household furniture, carpets, &c., removed for convenience of sale, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, rosewood, walnut and mahogany centre tables, étagères, French-plate pier and mantel mirrors, velvet, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany secretary and library bookcases, carved walnut and enameled bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, French bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, commodes, shaving-stands, hair mattresses, feather beds, [illegible] glasses, toilet sets, gas chandeliers, [illegible] sofa-bed, oak and walnut extension tables, mahogany sofas, chairs, rockers, buffets, dining chairs, gold-band window shades, floor-cloth, mantel vases, walnut hat racks, hall chairs, China, glassware, &c. To be positively sold to satisfy a mortgage.

G. T. MORRIS, Mortgagee.

ALSO,

At 12 o'clock, a superb rosewood marble-bed billiard table, nearly new and in perfect order, with balls, cues, &c. complete.

The attention of dealers is particularly requested.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock, at his salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant rosewood billiard table, marble bed, with balls, inlaid cues, markers, cue racks, &c., made to order for a private house, and is almost new. Cost $350. To be positively sold without reserve. To any gentleman wishing a really fine table for his own use, this table, being 11 feet by 5 feet 6 inches, is an opportunity rarely met with.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB GRAND ACTION PIANO.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, one superb 7-octave rosewood grand piano, Driggs' patent, almost new, cost $800. Will be positively sold without reserve.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE PARLOR, CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM, LIBRARY AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY.

At 11 o'clock, at the Salesrooms, No. 117 Nassau-st., (late Artisans' Bank building,) by C. W. DAVENPORT. Part of the stock of a first-class cabinet-maker, containing a varied assortment of parlor, chamber, library, dining-room and other furniture, of the best make, and warranted in every respect, [illegible] the confidence of intended purchasers. Can be examined by catalogue before sale.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed and delivered, by the Honorable District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, on the 8th day of April, at 12 o'clock, M., 1,000 bales New-Orleans cotton, cargo of prize steamship *Magnolia*. Samples can be seen at the office of Hiram Benner, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, on Saturday, the 5th and Monday, the 7th inst. Terms of sale—Such funds will be taken in payment as can be received by the United States Assistant-Treasurer on deposit.

JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshall
Southern District Florida.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, April 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 71 Pierrepont-st., between Henry-st. and Monroe-place, Brooklyn. Large sale of handsome furniture and oil-paintings, by order of the Executrix of Ann Forbes, deceased.

Parlors—Rosewood parlor suite, 7 pieces in crimson plush, statuary, marble-top centre and side tables, richly carved, two rosewood card tables, three mahogany library bookcases, rosewood and mahogany book racks, Turkish arm-chairs and lounges, bronze and marble mantle clocks, with Tazzas to match, bronze statuettes, twenty very fine oil-paintings, lace and satin window curtains, walnut extension table, crystal cut glassware, &c., &c.

Chamber furniture in rosewood, mahogany and walnut, with marble tops, dress bureaus, washstands, tables, lounges, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, invalid and arm chairs in leather, large mirrors, toilet crockery, trunks, iron safe—Rich & Co.'s—velvet and Brussels carpets, and oil-cloths, with basement and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues at the salesrooms.

FERRY LEASE AT AUCTION.—BY VIRTUE of the authority vested in him, the Comptroller will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, the lease of the bulkhead and short pier at the foot of Desbrosses-st., being sixty-five feet in width along the westerly side of West-st., or so much thereof as belongs to the Corporation of the City of New-York, with the right to run a ferry therefrom to the foot of Harsimus-st., Jersey City, but such landing-place at Jersey City to be provided by the lessee, at his own expense and cost, for the term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1862. The lease to contain all the conditions and covenants usual in ferry leases made by the Corporation, and also such as are prescribed by a resolution of the Common Council in relation thereto, passed Nov. 3, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }
March 20, 1862. }
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of new and second-hand furniture, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, do. stair do., carved rosewood suites, covered in green, reps, and figured damasks, gilt frame pier mirrors, lace do., gilt frame mantel glasses, carved oak dining-room suites, buffet, dining-table, sofa and chairs, mahogany dining tables, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. washstands, mahogany armoir-a-glace, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak buffet, mahogany desks and tables, rockers, office furniture, &c. Also three elegant rosewood pianos, made by well-known makers, of beautiful tone and finish.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a black Newfoundland dog, not yet seven months old—an excellent water-dog. Also, by order of constable, one gilt frame, oval oil-painting, Venus. By order of John Mahoney, Constable.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, VIOLINS, BANJOS, SHOW CASES, &c.—DANIEL A. MATHEWS will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., by order of assignee, silver-plated casters, coffee urns, ice pitchers, goblets, cake baskets, waiters, syrup pitchers, candlesticks, salts, water pitchers, &c.

Also, musical boxes, playing from 4 to 12 airs; violins, banjos and tamborines, Bohemian glassware, &c.

ALSO, ONE COLT'S NAVY REVOLVER, MICROSCOPES, &c.

ALSO, TWO LARGE PLATE GLASS SHOWCASES.

Also, a large assortment of handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.

MILLER & KENELLY, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—The fine double, two-story house No. 266 West 20th-st., with four lots of land, each 25 by 109 feet, will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on April 11, instant, at 12 o'clock, by JAMES M. MILLER and WILLIAM KENELLY, Auctioneers; $13,000 of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. The house is a very substantial and convenient one, 48 feet wide, and has all of the modern improvements. It is delightfully situated, immediately opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Title perfect and possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, 2 Hanover-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, Saturday, April 5, at 10½ o'clock at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.—A general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, mahogany and black walnut sofas, chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, bookcases and wardrobes, hair mattress, feather beds and pillows, velvet stair carpets, hat stands, brocatel and lace curtains, crockery and glassware in variety, mantel ornaments, paintings, &c., &c.; also, a 7-octave rosewood piano, round corners, of superior tone, made under supervision of and for W. Vincent Wallace; mahogany piano made by Firth, Hall & Pond.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SATURDAY, APRIL 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 West 44th-st., the entire handsome household furniture contained in the above residence, viz., magnificent solid rosewood and richly-carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; Brussels and 3-ply carpets, pier glasses, lace curtains, rosewood etagere, rosewood marble-top centre tables, mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, hat-stand, extension dining-table, buffet, dining-chairs, dinner and tea sets, cutlery, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, refrigerator, kitchen and basement furniture, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

BY A. JOURNEAY—AT PUBLIC AUCTION SATURDAY, April 5, at 12 M., in front of Van Ranst's stable, Canal-st., near Broadway, by order of executors, a very superior bay horse, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness, and a fast traveler; also, a blood bay mare, has traveled in 2.45, kind and gentle in single or double harness, free from all tricks; 1 large two-horse carriage, 1 low carriage, 1 Rockaway carriage, single and double harness, Buffalo robe, blankets, &c.

Terms cash. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on SATURDAY, April 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 403 4th-st., (Albion-place,) near 4th-av., the household furniture of the residence of the late Preserved Fish, Esq., consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and fancy chairs, sofas, breakfast and dining extension tables, piano, sideboards, mirrors, oil-cloths, China, glass, and silver-plated ware, bedsteads, bureaus, beds, mattresses, &c., &c., and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at No. 11 Pine st.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF JOHN GRANGER, at Near Rockaway, L. I., (17 miles from New-York,) THURSDAY, April 10, at 12 o'clock, by PEED & CO., Auctioneers, 55 acres fronting on the bay, with good landing, buildings complete, in good order, modern and new. Positive sale for cash, subject to a mortgage for $2,800 at 6 per cent. For particulars inquire of Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY auction, on MONDAY, April 7, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS—Embracing the works of some of our first ancient and modern artists, many of which are in rich gilt frames. Also, very fine line engravings.

W. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer.

SPRING TRADE SALE OF 5,000 CASES OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND GAITERS, at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. T. Witehouse, No. 25 Cortlandt-st., comprising prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers. Catalogues ready on Monday, 7th.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, washstands, bar and other mirrors, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds and bedding, mattresses, chandeliers, curtains and cornices, cottage suites, books, china, glass and kitchen ware.

BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BENJAMIN WEAVER, Jr., will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, April 11, 1862, at 10½ A. M., at the store No. 152 8th-av., the stock of leather and shoe findings contained in said store; also, the lease and fixtures of the same. By order of the assignee.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO-story house, No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic, with use of basement for washing. Rent, $17 per month. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses AT REDUCED RENTS.
No. 146 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone, English basement.
No. 152 East 13th-st., 4-story, brown-stone.
No. 291 2d-av., 4-story, English basement.
No. 176 East 15th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 137 East 19th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 21 Stuyvesant-st., 3-story and attic.
No. [illegible] East 13th-st., 4-story, high stoop.
No. 210½ East 20th-st., 3-story, English basement.
No. 11 Livingston-place, brown-stone, 4-story, English basement, opposite Stuyvesant-square.
No. 48 Clinton-place, between 5th-av. and University-place.
No. 205 East 18th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
No. 69 West 26th-st., brown-stone, high stoop.
No. 83 West 46th-st., 3-story, high stoop.
Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 East 10th-st.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN, FIFTEEN MINUTES by cars from the Hamilton-av. Ferry, a large cottage and stable, three stories; the first has from 8 to 10 rooms, attic and kitchen, situated between 4th and 5th avs. and 12th and 13th sts., running from street to street, 50 feet by 200. The house has been recently repaired and painted; a new arbor and front fence has been recently erected; trees and grapery on the premises. The present tenant has occupied the premises for the last five years. To a responsible family it will be let low for one or more years. Apply to S. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

TO LET.—NO. 55 CORTLANDT-ST.—THREE doors below Greenwich-st.—a five-story building, about twenty-seven feet front by seventy deep. It is thoroughly built, has a good, dry cellar, and is the best location on the west side of the City for a wholesale grocery store, for which purpose it has been occupied by one of the first houses in the trade, who have been on the same site in this and a former building for 14 years past. Apply to H. D. SEDGEWICK, No. 34 Wall-st.

TO LET VERY LOW—A THREE-STORY brick house, 30 feet front, No. 762 8th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., for two families or one; full rent, $525; for lower part, $325, upper part, $200, (with gas and water. Inquire of T. VALENTINE, 54th-st., first brick house east of 8th-av., or No. 50 Washington Market, before 12 o'clock M.

TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling house No. 35 South 9th-st., and lot in the immediate rear on South 10th-st., with stable thereon; location very fine, between 2d and 3d sts., and convenient to the ferry. To any one desiring to purchase, this property will be sold on accommodating terms. Apply to R. BERRY, Tradesmen's Bank.

TO LEASE—CORNER OF BROADWAY AND HOWARD-ST.—The building No. 432 Broadway, with the adjoining one, No. 41 Howard-st., separately or together. This location, between Canal and Grand sts., being considered the most valuable on the street. To a good tenant the rent will be moderate. Inquire at No. 19 William-st., Room No. 23, from 1 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 68 WEST BALtic-st., a full, high-stoop, 3-story house, basement and under-cellar, with all modern conveniences, gas, water, range, furnace, wash-tubs, &c., in perfect order. Will be let low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PARTS OF EITHER or both the two iron-front buildings Nos. 254 and 256 Canal-st., being the corner of Elm-st., and adjoining building, perfectly finished and lighted throughout, and so connected by archways as to make in reality but one building. Now open for inspection from 9 till 4 o'clock. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, THE elegant and convenient four-story brown-stone front house, No. 34 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., now occupied by the Consul-General of France. To a suitable tenant it will be rented for one or more years. Apply to SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, No. 61 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS OF brown stone front house, 25x60, No. 477 3d-av., two parlors, four rooms, six closets, kitchen, washroom and cellar; gas fixtures and marble mantels; a complete home on one floor. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock to THOMAS McPHERSON, No. 477 3d-av.

TO LET—STORES, OFFICES AND LOFTS—NO. 113 Nassau-st., store, basement and cellar, 25 by 100 feet; offices on third floor; the top suitable for artists; has eleven side windows and three large skylights. No. 52 John-st., store and basement, with offices on second and third floors. M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO THE DRY GOODS TRADE.—THE STORE No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, to let from May 1. This is one of the largest and best located stores in the City; has been occupied the past ten years as a first-class dry goods establishment. For particulars, inquire next door, of J. O. WHITEHOUSE.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY STONE front house No. 115 West 34th-st., in complete order. House 25x60 feet, lot 150 feet deep. Gas fixtures and mirrors in house. Can be seen between 10 and 2 o'clock. For particulars inquire of D. SCHOONMAKER, No. 198 West 30th-st.

TO LET.—TWO HOUSES ON HUNTER-STREET, near Gates-av., Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of Fulton-av. cars; two stories, with extension, nine rooms, fifteen closets, gas and water. Rent $250 and $275 and water rate. Apply to JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE OF BUILDING NO. 45 Leonard-st., together with engine, boiler and machinery complete, for box manufacturing or almost any other mechanical purposes. Machinery all new. Inquire of TAYLOR & WILSON, corner Reade and Hudson sts., or at No. 224 West 37th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY NOS. 353 AND 355 WEST 24th-st., with steam-engine, shafting, tools, &c., cheap to responsible tenant; the location is healthy, and the place well adapted for manufacturing purposes. Apply to Mr. HARRISON, opposite the premises, or to J. B. DALY, No. 101 Front-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, BROWN-stone house, containing all the modern improvements, with furniture; handsomely situated in a genteel neighborhood; convenient to ferries and cars. Payment taken in board of two persons if desired. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN EIGHTY-THIRD-st., between 10th-av. and Broadway, containing 10 rooms, good cellar; range and water in the house, and a good barn. Rent, $350. Inquire of A. WINNAM, opposite, or of BAKER, WELLS & CO., corner of Houston and West sts.

TO LET—A NEAT AND WELL-FINISHED FOUR-story brown-stone basement house, (every modern convenience;) pier and mantel mirrors, with carpets and gas fixtures, go with the house; rent low; situation 22d-st., near 7th-av. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET—BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVS., a three-story brown-stone front house No. 66 West 45th-st. Also, a new four-story house No. 31 same street to be let low to a good tenant. Call at No. 31 (now open) or on A. TREADWELL, No. 103 Chambers-st.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., TO LET.—The former with an L on Pearl-st., either together or separately. The stores are opposite the new Produce Exchange. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY HOUSE IN thoroughly good order; newly painted and papered, baths and water-closets below and above, and gas and gas fixtures throughout; will be let on liberal terms to a first-class tenant. Apply at No. 261 Greene-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT dwelling-house No. 289 West 19th-st.; in excellent order, and replete with every convenience; rent moderate, and immediate possession given. Apply at No. 287, next adjoining.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO LET.—THE doorway will be opened, and store made complete in itself, or it can be leased in connection with the premises adjoining, belonging to estate of George Griswold. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS IN STORE NO. 101 Chambers-st. will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For particulars apply on the premises, to JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO LET—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS BUILDING No. 652 Broadway, Nova Scotia stone front, five-story and basement, 29½ feet front, 135 feet deep, with alley-way in the rear. The whole or part will be let to a good tenant. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, under the Bank.

TO LET—A NUMBER OF HOUSES WELL LOcated up town, from $400 to $1,000 per annum. Also, a number of houses for sale, from $5,000 to $20,000. Terms easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY, HIGH STOOP and basement brick house No. 180 Mott-st., near Broome; has bath, gas, water, sewer, and all conveniences; carriage-house, stables, and building in the rear; rent low. Apply to C. A. WATERBURY, No. 85 Franklin-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The store and two cellars, suitable and expressly fitted up for the wine and liquor business, No. 96 Chrystie-st. Inquire of JAMES J. ANDERSON, No. 254 Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING NO. 5 Platt-st., with fixtures for the hardware business—the best and deepest store in the street; rent low. Apply to GEORGE BRUCE, No. 13 Chambers-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE 3-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 221 Court-st. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to ISAAC BUCHANAN & CO., No. 13 William-st., N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 121 CHARLES-STREET, A SMALL three-story brick dwelling-house, between Hudson and Greenwich sts. Terms moderate. Apply to H. A. BOGART, No. 54 Wall-st., third floor, front.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 2 (NEW) CHAMBERS-st., corner of Chatham-st. Rent $1,000 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 102 Read-st.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, TWO NICE HOUSES, Nos. 147 and 153 Rivington-st. Rent reasonable to a good tenant. Inquire of C. T. WHITE, No. 7 Worth-st.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to let, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 3 EAST THIRTIETH-ST., near 5th-av. Apply to JAMES CARR, 4 Stanton-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

LOW RENTS TO GOOD TENANTS.
TO LET.—Store No. 249 Front-st.
Store, &c., No. 13 Wall-st.
Brown stone house, No. 111 East 39th-st.
Three-story brick house, No. 125 East 39th-st.
Three-story modern house, No. 149 East 50th-st.
Small brick house, No. 109 East 27th-st.
Two-story, &c., house, No. 60 Bleecker-st.
Brown stone house, No. 62 East 38th-st.
Large house and lot, No. 100 East 13th-st.
[illegible]
Two-story, &c., house, No. 8 Charlton-st.
Brown stone house, No. 37 East 18th-st.
Two-story, &c., house, No. 482 Broome-st.
Coal yard, &c., No. 68 Wooster-st.
Small modern house, No. 153 East 50th-st.
Light stone house, No. 114 East 34th-st.
First and third floors, (modern) No. 346 Third-av.
Four-story house, No. 153 West 24th-st.
Three-story house, No. 160 West 26th-st.
Three-story, &c., house, No. 95 East 29th-st.
Store and second floor, No. 26 Cedar-st.
House and seven lots, cor. 1st-av. and 30th-st.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at 93 East 27th-st. of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE OF EIGHTEEN rooms, besides sixteen pantries and closets, corner of Gates and Grand avs., Brooklyn. Fulton-av. cars run near it. For one large or two small desirable families, or a boarding-house it is well adapted. To good tenants it will be let on very favorable terms. Or the same will be sold on easy terms, or exchanged for New-York property or a desirable country place, near New-York or on the Hudson River preferred. Inquire of HALSTED WATROUS, No. 51 Ferry-st., New-York.

TO LET AT HARLEM—SUITABLE FOR City and country residence combined, for a school, or for a first-class public house—the large double house on 2d-av., near 125th-st., with stable, large garden, fruit trees, &c. On the premises is also a cottage, containing eight rooms, which will be let with it, if desired. Possession early. Apply to GEORGE CHESTERMAN, No. 60 Nassau-st.

$500 RENT.—TO LET, FOR SALE, OR EXchange, the four-story brown-stone English basement house No. 145 West 42d-st.; gas, hot and cold water and furnace throughout; parlor and reception-room frescoed. Will be rented at this low rate to a responsible tenant only. Apply at No. 147 West 42d-st., or to H. LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 7 New-st.

TO LET—THE HIGH-STOOP, MARBLE-FRONT house, No. 109 East 38th-st., near Lexington-av.; has all the modern improvements. Rent, $650. Also, three 3-story and basement brick houses on 50th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., finished in the best manner throughout. Rent $450. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE, COMMODIOUS BUILDing No. 339 Greenwich-st., corner Jay, as a boarding-house; is in perfect order, newly painted, cleaned and repaired, and supplied with all modern improvements. The owner and family will board with a first-rate tenant. Rent low. Possession given immediately. J. O. DORR, No. 21 Jay-st.

DRUG STORE TO LET—AND STOCK AND fixtures for sale, No. 377 Greenwich-st., occupied by the late Dr. Christian Smith 25 years, and until his death. Apply at No. 379 Greenwich-st., at about 9, 2 or 7 o clock. Possession immediately.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—(Free to May 1)—The four-story brown-stone houses No. 59 East 28th-st. and No. 229 West 34th-st. Apply on the premises, from 9 to 10 A. M., and from 4 to 5 P. M., or as per bill.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house No. 40 East 26th-st., near Madison-av.; 25 feet front; has all modern improvements, and will be put in complete order. Apply to PHELPS, DODGE & CO., No. 21 Cliff-st.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE to rent, No. 45 East 31st-st., between 4th and Madison avs., three-story, high stoop. Rent low to a responsible tenant.

TO LET.—TWO OF THOSE DESIRABLE HOUSES on Mansfield-place, 51st-st.; said houses contain all the modern improvements; rent low. Inquire of D. G. CROSBY, 133 Nassau-st., or J. McKINLEY, 727 8th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, New-Jersey, with ornamental grounds. Inquire of F. D. PINE, near the dépôt.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—TO LET—A COUNTRY residence, furnished; the most central and desirable situation upon the lake; magnificent view, two acres of ground, fine grove, garden, carriage-house, stable, &c. Mahopac is mountain air, and is celebrated for health, drives, scenery, &c. For particulars, apply at 151 East 13th-st.

TO LET AT ASTORIA—A FINE, LARGE, and well-furnished house; gas and water throughout, with all modern improvements; contains 13 rooms, also laundry and bath rooms; one acre of ground, with abundance of shade and fruit trees; stable and carriage-house. For further information, apply to H. WHITTEMORE, Astoria, or No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A LARGE handsomely furnished house on the Hudson River, eight miles from the City Hall; gas, furnace, hot and cold water, billiard table, &c.; five acres of land, embracing a fine garden and lawn, with splendid shade trees; stables, ice-house, (filled); all in perfect order; rent for one year, $1,500. Apply at No. 113 Duane-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, LOW RENT, high basement, three-story dwelling, large extension, usual improvements, convenient to City rails, desirable neighborhood in Brooklyn; furniture good, and well adapted to house; rent $600. Apply, at present, at No. 29 Beaver-st., rear office, New-York. CHARLES CARTER.

TO LET—IN STAMFORD, CONN., A STONE house, furnished, with fifteen rooms, stone stable, six acres of land, well stocked with fruit. Said house is one mile from railroad station, beautifully situated on Strawberry Hill, and commanding a view of the Sound and the village. Apply to Rev. JOHN LORD, Stamford.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A COUNTRY MANSION and grounds for the Summer, at Pelham, Westchester County, N. Y., 15 minutes' drive to the railroad station, with carriage-house, ice-house, large garden, abundance of fruit, &c. Apply to B. COLLINS, Esq., No. 70 Wall-st., or to J. E. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., 47 Exchange-place.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 211 EAST 18TH-ST., BEtween 1st and 2d avs. Range, bath and gas-fixtures throughout. Rent, $426. Can be seen after 10 A. M. Inquire on the premises, or in the store No. 356 Grand-st., near Essex.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON 5TH-AV. FOR sale or to lease for a term of years, near 29th-st. The house is four stories, high stoop, brown-stone front, elegantly furnished. Inquire of L. SPRING, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 78 WEST 26th-st. Rent $1,300; is brown stone, contains all modern improvements; in complete order and newly furnished. Can be seen from 10 to 12 A. M. Apply at No. 121 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., 3-story, high basement, with the improvements. To see the house apply at No. 58 East 22d-st. Rent $1,000.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE FOUR-story brown-stone front house No. 56 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., for 5 or 6 months from May 1; thoroughly furnished. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 56 9TH-st., near 5th-av. Apply to GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—A four-story basement and under-cellar brick house, north side of 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, 20.10x48, lot 100.5, at $9,000—no less. Terms very easy. Apply to RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to 34th-st. N. B.—This house and lot was sold by the above-named brokers, five years ago, for $11,000.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 73 South 7th-st.

LANDS FOR SALE.—HOUSES AND LANDS for sale and to let. Very desirable lands of from 1 to 20 acres for sale, within sight of a dépôt; 14 trains per day to and from New-York; 45 minutes' ride. Cottages for sale or to let. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon, or J. O. STEVENS, office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE FOR THE TIMES, IN VIIIth Ward, Brooklyn, house and 12 lots, with greenhouse, icehouse, and large variety of fruits and flowers, well suited for a florist or gentleman's residence; would exchange for a small house, well located and unincumbered. Apply to E. H. BABCOCK, Montague-st., over Mechanics' Bank.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE first-class four-story high stoop brown-stone front house, No. 50 West 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—complete with all the modern improvements, and handsomely furnished. Inquire on the premises from 10 to 5 P. M., or of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—A new two-story and basement brick house, with ten rooms, finished in good style, in a good location near the ferries; will take $700, and leave the balance on mortgage. Inquire immediately at the corner of South 2d and 6th sts., Williamsburgh.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best in the country, with alcohol apparatus, at Quincy, Ill., large stone buildings, 80 acres of land, pure spring water. Cost $48,000. Will sell at $25,000, and exchange for other property. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE BROWN-stone front four-story house and lot, No. [illegible] West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; lot about 22 feet; possession may be had immediately and furniture if required. Apply on the premises or at No. 447 Broome-st.

WISCONSIN LANDS FOR SALE.—CERTIficates for 25,000 acres of school and university lands, situated in Kewaunee, Oconto, St. Croix and Chippewa Counties. Interest paid till January, 1862. Price 25 cents per acre. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No. 53 William-st.

WANTED—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE, within [illegible] size dwelling-house, [illegible] Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,264 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 36 1st-av., near 2d-st., also No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits—all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes.

There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country residence, or for a Boarding School or Water Cure, this is admirably adapted. It is sixteen miles from Auburn, twenty miles from Syracuse, and twenty-two miles from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central road, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus.

Will be sold cheap. Apply to, or address
DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WHITESTONE Point, L. I., a country residence, within three minutes' walk of the landing; communication by boat 45 minutes from Peck-slip, and by Flushing Railroad almost hourly. The house is 41x35 feet, two stories and attic, containing 13 rooms; excellent carriage-house, stable, ice-house (filled) and bath-house, with 2½ acres highly improved, running down to the river; fine shade, ornamental and fruit trees; fine vegetable garden; extensive view of East River and Long Island Sound. Apply at or address No. 61 3d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO OF THOSE BEAUtiful houses, situated on Clermont Terrace, Newtown, L. I.; each house contains thirteen rooms, has all the modern improvements, with large garden and shaded lawn in front of two acres, with circular carriage road, completely protected from the main road; only two minutes from railroad dépôt, and thirty-five minutes from New-York. For further particulars apply to A. BAXTER, on the premises, or to SAMUEL LORD, corner of Grand and Chrystie sts.

TO LET—A NICE SNUG COTTAGE, WITH three acres of land, situated on the road leading from Piermont to Nyack, in the County of Rockland, about one mile from Piermont; contains ten rooms, with barn, stable, etc., fine river view, good water, plenty of fine fruit, good garden. Stage passing the door to meet all the trains on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. Rent $200. Possession given immediately. Inquire at Piermont, of J. M. DEDERER.

TO LET IN NEWARK—NORTH BROAD-ST., No. 63, the new three-story brick house, Philadelphia front, with a two-story extension, handsomely finished, containing fifteen rooms, (four small,) good cellar; parlor, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor. The house occupies a lot 50x100 feet; has every convenience; is in a pleasant, airy and healthy locality, and six minutes' walk from M. & E. R. R. Dépôt. Rent $300.

JOHN PROVOST,
No. 192 Broad-st., or No. 88 William-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE AT ASTORIA.—FURnished or unfurnished, the residence of the subscriber, beautifully situated on the bank of the river at Hell Gate. House has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closets, furnace, &c., boat-house, salt water bath, large garden with small fruits and fruit trees, &c.; convenient to ferry and steamboat. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., or Dr. JOHN W. SCOTT, on premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED ON the east bank of the Hudson River, about 40 miles from the City, and less than five minutes' walk from a station of the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and beautifully situated, with a fine view of the Hudson of 20 miles in extent, fine fruit and shade trees, good water, ice-house filled, &c., &c. For further information apply to JOHN W. CRUGER, at James Myers & Co.'s, No. 328 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—AT Woodstock, Westchester Co., from 1st of May next, a commodious two-story and attic frame house, with modern improvements. Has attached a good barn and stable and 2½ acres of land, with abundance of shade trees, and a garden well stocked with choice fruits. The place is near the country seats of Messrs. Chas. Dennison, John McGraw and the late Philip Dater. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front st.

TO LET IN STRATFORD, CONN.—A GOOD and pleasantly situated house, within a few minutes' walk of the Railroad station, on the main street; it contains eleven rooms and a convenient kitchen; there is about 1½ acres of land; has an excellent garden and variety of fruit, and a good stable. Inquire in Stratford of D. P. JUDSON, Esq., or in New-York of C. H. BOOTH, No. 306 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE IN NEW Rochelle, situated on Centre-av., ten minutes' walk from railroad dépôt and steamboat landing. The house contains twelve rooms, together with kitchen. There is a barn and stables, fine garden, well shaded lawn and about an acre of land. Rent to suit the times. Apply to J. G. HORTON, adjoining the premises.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late Abel T. Anderson, known as "Woody Crest," near the High Bridge, in Westchester County. The grounds comprise about 20 acres. The place is easy of access from the City by steamboat or railroad. For further particulars, inquire of THEODORE HINSDALE, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT PLEASANTVILLE, ON THE Harlem Railroad, 30 miles from the City, and ½ mile from dépôt, a large double house, in perfect order; 2½ stories, with extensions, cupola, piazza, &c.; 1½ acres of land, tastefully laid out with fruit and shade trees, carriage-house and necessary out-buildings; price, $3,200. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET—AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIately—A desirable residence at Poughkeepsie, containing ten acres of land; a large and convenient house, furnished throughout, gas, furnace and water, coach-house, stables, &c.; an abundance of every variety of fine fruit. For particulars apply at No. 21 West Washington-place, or to CHARLES H. RUGGLES, Poughkeepsie.

HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—To be let or sold, on moderate terms, a cottage of eleven rooms, with nearly two acres of garden, plantation, walks, &c.; within a few minutes' walk of the railroad station and steamboat landing. For particulars apply to W. H. SAUNDERS, Hastings on the Hudson River.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in the village of Astoria, within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, with a large garden abounding with fruits of every variety. Rent, $200. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN L. RAPELYE, on the premises, or S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence, situated at Fordham, 5 minutes' walk from dépôt and steamboat; house contains 12 rooms, the ground is stocked with the best of fruits in abundance; a good barn and excellent well of water on the premises. Inquire of CHARLES BERRIAN, near the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LEASE—FURnished, on the Hudson River, opposite West Point, and 1¼ miles north of Garrison's station, Hudson River Railroad. Apply to Mr. W. D. GARRISON, near the dépôt, or to J. VAN BUREN, Office No. 7 No. 50 William-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET.—AN EXCELLENT TWO-STORY STONE house, with a large garden, lawn, &c.; beautifully situated on the Bronx River, in the village of West Farms, containing all modern improvements; will be let very low to a good tenant; possession immediately. Apply to F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

FOR SALE IN STAMFORD, CONN.—A DEsirable residence, situated on high ground, a few minutes' walk of railroad dépôt. House in complete repair, gas throughout, orchard, good garden, shade and ornamental trees. Apply to
HENRY SALISBURY, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—A dwelling-house, stable, and five acres of land in Greenburgh, Westchester County, distant about one mile south from the Hastings Dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad. Apply to WM. N. DYCKMAN, No. 142 Broadway, or No. 32 Boorman-place, West 33d-st., near 9th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ONE MILE FROM Rye Dépôt, 25 miles from New-York; a neat cottage, in perfect order, with about two acres of ground. House handsomely situated and well shaded. Good garden and plenty of fruit.

BULKLEY & FINK,
No. 43 Wall-st. (Jauncey-court.)

FOR SALE.—NYACK.—FRAME HOUSE—11 rooms, gas, fine view; carriage house and stable. Land 90x180 feet; well shaded; cherries, plums, pears, apples, asparagus, berries, &c. Apply at No. 5 Essex-st., N. Y., or on premises corner of 2d-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT ASTORIA, FINEly situated, fronting on the East River; about one acre of ground with fruit trees and grape vines. House contains 11 rooms. For further information, inquire of H. WHITTEMORE, No. 98 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT RYE, N. Y.—A HOUSE HAVING twelve rooms and cellar, with barn, garden and one acre of land, being a pleasant and healthy location, a short distance south of the dépôt. Apply to JESSE PURDY, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., A FINE country residence—from 18 to 40 acres—with fine house, large barns, carriage-house, &c. Place well stocked with choice fruit. About three-quarters of a mile from dépôt. Apply to J. ELLIOT CONDICT, 57 White-st., New-York.

A HOUSE, BARN, AND OTHER OUT-HOUSES, new, with two acres front land, beautifully located in New Canaan, Conn.; cost $3,800; offered for less than $3,000; eighteen acres adjoining can be had. Apply at No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—piano rooms.

FOR SALE—FOUR BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED country seats on the Passaic River, N. J., having a very fine river front, within one hour of New-York. Will be sold in whole or in part, on liberal terms.

J. EDWARD IRELAND, No. 63 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story double brick dwelling-house, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to W. B. MEEKER, at the Bank of New-York.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and thirty acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, a few miles east of the City of Poughkeepsie, on the Dutchess turnpike—a beautiful drive. The residence and out-buildings are entirely new, finished last Fall; house has gas, hot and cold water in all the rooms, bath-room, water closets, stationary wash-tubs, range, hot water furnace, speaking-tubes and bells, and every possible convenience and improvement that can be had in the city. A fine garden, over 40 varieties of choice pears, grapes, and fruit of various kinds in abundance. Also, 17 acres of choice land, with one of the finest orchards in the country, &c., &c. Terms low and easy. Possession 1st May or sooner. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISland, an elegant cottage, with upper and lower piazza on front, kitchen attached, situated on Princes Bay; for fishing and bathing, unsurpassed; grounds tastefully arranged; fruits of all kinds in abundance; an excellent garden, carriage, barn, bathing-house and other out-buildings, in complete order, with 80 acres land. If rented, the whole or any number of acres, as desired; within 1 hour by railroad from City, and ¾ mile of Richmond Valley Dépôt. For particulars, apply to ISAAC K. JESSUP, Rossville, S. I., or E. R. BENNET, No. 162 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—At Rye, Westchester County, an elegant house, with six acres of land, barn, stables, &c.; location high and healthy; fine view of the Sound; good garden and plenty of fruit; one hour from the City by New-Haven Railroad; house half a mile from railroad station. Apply to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway, or to the Postmaster at Rye.

TO LET.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT MORRIStown, N. J., (partly furnished if desired,) 3 miles from the village; house large and elegant; suitable for a Summer boarding-house or seminary; extensive outbuildings; ice-house filled; with 78 acres of land; situation high and very healthy; magnificent prospect; free from mosquitoes; would sell or exchange for good improved City property. HARRIS WILSON, No. 61 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TO A PRIVATE family, a superior double house, cottage style; fourteen rooms, with furnace, bath, closet, wash-trays, hot and cold water, shade trees and abundance of soft water, pleasantly situated within an hour of the City, near the salt water; stabling for three horses and carriage-house. Owner about moving into a smaller house in the vicinity. Address Box No. 386 Post-office.

TO LET.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH garden, lawn, coach-house, orchard, and about 6 acres of land, 1¼ miles from Hudson River Railroad station at Hastings. Also, a small cottage near the above. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, North River Bank building, corner of Greenwich and Dey sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—IN NEW-Jersey, within one hour's ride by cars and fifteen minutes' walk of dépôt; house modern built, containing nine rooms and attic, with large garden attached; good well and cistern water. Rent $125. For particulars, inquire of S. M. WILLIS, No. 95 Fulton-st.

TO LET, FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A desirable residence at Tarrytown, N. Y.; double house, barn and four acres of land, stocked with abundance of choicest fruits, &c. Apply to G. W. GREEN, No. 3 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and William sts., in basement.

TO LET OR LEASE.—IN RYE, A DESIRABLE residence, near the dépôt; the house is large, convenient, double, mostly furnished, with over 20 rooms; outbuildings, abundant fruits and shrubbery, pure water and 9 acres of ground; rent $750. Apply to E. P. WHITTEMORE, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL house and three acres of land, all the modern improvements, well stocked with fruits and ornamental trees; neighborhood first-class; within 40 minutes of the City by railroad, every hour; terms easy. Inquire of H. HOAG, No. 75 Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing 11 rooms, situated in Bloomfield, New-Jersey, within 8 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Apply to HORACE PIERSON, near the dépôt, or the subscriber, W. S. BALDWIN.

ORANGE, ORANGE, ORANGE.—FOR SALE, a place, well improved buildings, cost over $6,000; or would exchange for good City property; plenty of land, plenty of fruit, fine building. Inquire of C. MALEY, No. 144 Chatham-st.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A FIRST-CLASS DOUble two-story dwelling-house, fronting the river, with 2½ acres of land attached. Apply to W. MULLIGAN, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York, or to E. MILLS, Astoria.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY TAKING NO BOARDers, and living in a pleasant house and location, opposite a park in the western part of the City, would like a gentleman or two to board—breakfast and tea only. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Terms $6 to $8 per week. A note, with address, to Box No. 757, Post-office, will meet with attention.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 2[illegible]th-st., New-York.

BOARD.—A YOUNG MAN WHO GETS A SMALL salary wishes for board in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City or Hoboken, for $3 per week. He can give lessons in music in the family who would take him, if desired. The best of reference given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with breakfast and tea, in a private family, references exchanged, at No. 16 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent with board, at No. 43 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., from the 1st of May next. References given and required.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS CAN BE OBtained at No. 38 University-place, with partial or full board.

BOARDING.—ELEGANT NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with first-class board, at No. 147 West 14th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—IN A PLEASANT location on Clinton-st., convenient to Wall and South Ferries; two large rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant furnished rooms at No. 102 Henry-st. Situation is desirable, within five minutes of either Wall or Fulton Ferries. References given and required.

ROOMS.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN MAY obtain furnished rooms, in a pleasant portion of Brooklyn, five minutes from City Hall, convenient to City railroads, with or without partial board, in a very small family. No other boarders and no children. Apply at No. 29 Beaver-st., New-York, rear office, to CHAS. CARTER.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH or without board, for gentlemen only, in a private family; house contains all the improvements; is pleasantly situated, in 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address J. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS—FOR GENTLEMEN—in a small, social family, with or without board; location central and near Broadway; terms moderate; no moving in May. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a central location, not above 30th-st.; early dinner required for the lady. A room and bed-room preferred. Terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, A. B., Box No. 2,927 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—ON SECOND floor, with or without partial board, to one or two single gentlemen, with use of gas, bath, &c. All the comforts of a home. References required. Apply at No. 54 Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR GENtleman and wife, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with gas and good board, in a genteel, respectable family. Apply at No. 567 Broome-st., between Hudson and Varick sts. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS, HANDSOMELY furnished, and good board, in a private family, may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 184 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—AT NO. 79 COLUMbia-st., an elegant suite of rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FIFTY MILES FROM NEW-YORK, ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON RIVER.—Families or individuals desiring to secure superior accommodation for the Summer, at the great resort of those in pursuit of health and comfort, (Cornwall,) are respectfully informed that great improvements have been made at the beautiful residence known as Linden Park—additions consisting of a large number of rooms, in suites of two and three connecting, also many new walks and other improvements of the grounds; a new boat on the lake, &c.; a great variety of fruits, vegetables, &c. Terms to suit the times, to those who apply early. For particulars, address E. J. RING, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y. Reference in New-York: Snyder & Sons, No. 237 South-st.; Thompson Brothers, No. 1,107 Broadway; Mr. Nathaniel Sands, No. 51 Pine-st.; Mr. Cooledge, No. 256 West-st.; Mr. R. W. Bonsall, No. 231 Canal-st.; Hon. David H. Fowler, County Clerk's Office; Mr. J. R. Lydecker, Custom-house.

ON STATEN ISLAND.—PARTIES DESIRING superior accommodations and board for the coming season, can obtain the same, with stable privileges if required, in one of the loveliest neighborhoods on Staten Island. The house is large and elegant, with extensive grounds commanding an unrivaled view of New-York Bay and the ocean. For further particulars inquire at the Westcott's Express Office, No. 162 Broadway, or of the Ferry-masters at Clifton, S. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN 30 miles of New-York, near Fort Washington preferred, for one or two gentlemen and their wives, from May until October; plenty of fresh vegetables and fruit desired. References exchanged. Address C. C., Box No. 179 *Times* Office, stating terms, (which must be moderate,) location, means of access, and full particulars in regard to accommodations.

BOARD IN ORANGE.—A DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms to rent, with board, in a private family, where there are but few boarders. The situation is one of the pleasantest in Orange. Grounds handsomely laid out with plenty of shade, flowers, &c. Occupation may be had immediately. Apply at the bookstore of J. H. TINGLEY, No. 152½ Fulton-st., New-York.

BOARD IN CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—Mme. RUTTKAY will be ready, from the latter part of April, to accommodate a limited number of boarders at moderate prices. References: J. B. Locke, No. 34 Reade-st.; L. B. Bacon, No. 59 Murray-st.; M. E. Perkins, No. 69 Wall-st.; H. J. Raymond, *Times* Office, and others.

BOARD WANTED—AT ANY PLACE BETWEEN Greenwich and Westport, for a small family, where they can be well provided for. Address J. L., Box No. 1,672 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 14.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.

Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in vocal music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $41 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village in Connecticut, less than half a day's ride from the City, having a successful Family School of twelve boys, will receive into his family two more pupils, if application is made immediately. Place unsurpassed for healthfulness and other advantages. Reference to the first families in this City, whose boys are now in the school. Inquire of Dr. DALRYMPLE, No. 19 Bond-st., or WM. B. HOTCHKISS, office of Francis Morgan, No. 10 Pine-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies at Danbury, Conn., will reopen on MONDAY, May 5. A liberal deduction from previous prices will be made to pupils now entering the Seminary. The Principals can be seen until the 11th inst., from 1 to 4 P. M., at the St. Julian Hotel, No. 2 West Washington-place.

MRS. C. M. WHITE, }
MRS. A. C. ELTING, } Principals.

"WHERE TO SEND OUR CHILDREN?"—Circulars, with full information of good Schools, are deposited, for the free use of PARENTS and GUARDIANS, at the "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 596 Broadway.

FAMILIES, and SCHOOLS OF EVERY GRADE, may procure well-qualified teachers, without charge.

G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY.

JULIUS A. FOY'S BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Elizabeth, N. J. The Summer Session will open on the 5th of May. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Under the tuition of a native teacher, the French is made a spoken language. For circulars or further information, apply to S. S. GILPIN, Esq., No. 67 Merchants' Exchange.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILliamstown, Berkshire County, Mass., commences its Fortieth Semi-annual Session WEDNESDAY, May 7. Number limited to 30. Circulars can be had of A. S. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., of Wm. W. Rose, No. 46 Cedar-st., or by addressing the Principal.

BENJ. F. MILLS.

THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY, BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen for the Summer Session in Yonkers (Westchester County, N. Y.,) on MONDAY, the 5th of May. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. E. S. SHAW, Principal.

MENDELSSOHN MUSICAL INSTITUTE—Affords every facility for the highest culture in all departments of MUSIC. Also, in Modern Languages, Painting, Drawing, &c. The next term commences its seventh year May 1. For circulars apply to EDWARD B. OLIVER, Principal, Pittsfield, Mass.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number of pupils limited to 10. Terms $90 a session. Next session will open May 5. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; of W. J. Elger, No. 382 Broadway, or of the Principal.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT WILTON, CONN.—This School is easy of access to New-York; location healthy. Pupils are under the direct care of the Principal. Terms from $120 to $160 per year. For full particulars, address the Principal.

AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—NOS. 435, 437 and 439 5th-av.—will commence its 92d term on WEDNESDAY, April 9. For circulars or information, address Rutgers Female Institute, No. 437 5th-av.

H. M. PIERCE, President.

A SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—THE SCHOOL is near the City, a very healthy and beautiful location; the teacher has had many years experience; two vacancies only; ages between 8 and 14 preferred. Address A. S., Box No. 159 New-York City Post-office.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—Englewood, N. J.—Beautifully located on the slope of the Palisades, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, 45 minutes from New-York City.

J. A. FOWLER & W. B. DWIGHT, Principals.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Summer term commences May 1, 1862. For particulars apply to LOCKWOOD & BROWN, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—NORWALK, Conn. Terms $140 per annum. For full particulars, apply to the Principal, C. H. WHEELER.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING SCHOOL—On a large farm near Hackensack, N. J. Board, tuition, &c., $120 per year. A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A GERMAN LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a school or private family; she can give instruction in the French language, which she has learned at Paris, the German, the English branches, and if requested, in the first rudiments of music; satisfactory references given. Inquire at No. 326 Bowery, or address Box No. 20 Katonah Post-office, Westchester Co., New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY COMPEtent to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin and Music, wishes a situation as resident or visiting governess, either in the City or country. A communication addressed to GOVERNESS, New-York Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

TEACHER WANTED IN A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Must be a single man, of unblemished moral character, and able to teach the classics and higher mathematics. Address LUTHER, Box No. 40 Mount Joy, Lancaster County, Penn.

A GOVERNESS WANTED.—A FRENCH OR Swiss lady, well educated and capable of teaching French and music, is wanted as governess and companion in a family residing a short distance from this City. Address M. R. S., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation to teach young children in the English branches and music, and to make herself generally useful; country preferred. Salary not so much an object as a home. Address HOME W., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF ACKNOWledged ability in teaching, and with the best of reference from his last employer, desires a situation in a public school for the coming summer. Address A. B., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of Simsbury, Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad dépôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, the one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A farm of sixty-five acres, with large double house, nearly new, and large and convenient out-buildings—all in good order—with an abundance of fruit. The farm is in the highest state of cultivation, well fenced, and in every respect in good repair—or would sell the house and carriage-house, with from six to eight acres of land. Apply to JOSEPH P. DISBROW, Nos. 29 and 30 Fulton Market.

FOR SALE—AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., A FARM containing 15 acres of good land, near the centre of the village.

Also, a cottage very desirably located. Communication with New-York by steamboat and railroad. For particulars, inquire of C. B. PRIME, No. 9 John-st., or SAMUEL F. SHADBOLT, Huntington.

FARM FOR SALE—OF 79 ACRES, AT NEW-Utrecht, L. I., lying between bath-house and Fort Hamilton, along the shore; the buildings are all nearly new; for location and pleasantness it is not surpassed. It can be bought for $400 per acre on applying to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. 338 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—TO LEASE, FOR TWO OR THREE years, with privilege of purchasing, a farm of 50 to 100 acres; must have pond or brook on it, and within four miles of steamboat or railroad. Address, with full particulars, M. R. S., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1¼ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

RESIDENCE WANTED—WITH LAND ATtached; value not to exceed $30,000, for which I will pay part cash and the balance in first-class, unencumbered Western property. Call on, or address, M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway.

WANTED—AT LONG BRANCH, FOR THE SUMmer season, a furnished cottage or farm-house, for the use of a private family. Address, giving particulars as to location, J. HENDERSON, Box No. 11 Post-office, New-York.

HOTELS.

COZZENS' NEW HOTEL, AT WEST POINT.

WILL OPEN ON SATURDAY, THE 31ST MAY.

The undersigned is now prepared to make arrangements with families for the season. He has also four Cottages to rent, two of which have kitchen arrangements for a complete establishment.

WM. B. COZZENS.

WEST POINT, March 26, 1862.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON SEWING MACHINES—To rent or for sale, on monthly payments. Apply to P. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway, New-York.

PURE MILK.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL FURnish, after May 1, from 150 to 200 quarts of milk daily, from a short distance by New-Haven Railroad, delivered at 27th-st. or Centre-st. station. Address FARMER, Box No. 2,137 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
MILWAUKEE, March 26, 1862.

The Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee are now ready to receive bids or proposals from holders of Readjustment Bonds, for the purchase of such Bonds to the extent of the Sinking Fund on hand, (which is twelve thousand dollars,) in pursuance of section 10 of an Act to enable the City of Milwaukee to readjust its Corporate Debt. Such bids must specify the numbers of the Bonds proposed to be retired, and be accompanied by the certificate of the proper officer of any Bank, or of William Schall & Co., of New-York City, that the Bonds are deposited with such Bank or said Schall & Co., to be delivered for cancellation upon acceptance of the bid and payment.

Bids or proposals may be delivered to the City Comptroller at any time before the first day of June, A. D. 1862, upon which day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the City Comptroller, the bids or proposals will be opened, and the lowest bidder be entitled to the preference.

Those who have received payment of the next June Coupons must so state in their propositions.

By order of the Commissioners of the Public Debt of the City of Milwaukee.

FERD. KUEHN, Comptroller.

STOCKHOLDERS

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 5th of April, after which it is not probable any further transfers will be made, excepting as contemplated in the agreement heretofore executed by the stockholders, with a view to reorganization. By order.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Certificates of stock of this Company will be issued to the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company on and after the 10th of April, proximo, on their complying with the following provision of the agreement for the reorganization of said Company, to wit:

"Holders of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, upon the assignment of such stock to such persons as may be designated for that purpose by the Purchasing Agents, may be allowed to receive an equivalent amount of stock in the new corporation, in shares of one hundred dollars each, with scrip certificates for less amounts, not entitling the holders to dividends."

The assignment books will be opened on the 10th proximo. By order. W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

TREASURY NOTES,
GOVERNMENT BONDS,
SIX PER CENT. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
QUARTERMASTERS' OR ORDNANCE VOUCHERS,
and
AMERICAN COIN,
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE
EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
Has this day been declared,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTERS' VOUCHERS.
DISBURSING OFFICERS' CHECKS ON THE TREASURER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
By RICHARDS KINGSLAND, dealer in securities, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.

WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE BONDS.—The undersigned desires to purchase ten thousand dollars of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, (now styled the Indianapolis, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company,) for the use of the Sinking Fund of said Company. Parties will please designate the number of each bond they may offer. Propositions may be addressed to me, and left at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, up to the 20th of April.
HENRY WICK,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Tontine Buildings, No. 88 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of *Three (3) per Cent.* out of the earnings of the Road for the *three months* ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th April next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 20th inst. until the morning of the 8th April.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
Company's Office, 25 William-st., (Room 9, 2d floor,)
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS FOR ALL classes of stock of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, April 15, 1862, and will remain closed from the 15th to the 30th inst., "both inclusive," preparatory to the annual meeting for the election of Directors, and for other purposes, to be held at Milwaukee April 30, 1862.
CHAS. P. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
No. 247 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next election, will be held on MONDAY, the 14th inst., at the banking-house of this Bank. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Tontine Buildings,) on MONDAY, 7th day of April next.

The polls will open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 2 P. M.
JOS. F. JOY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 29, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, April 1, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the Coupons at this office or at the Bank of the Republic.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The subscribers, Trustees under the first mortgage given for the security of the bonds issued by the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will receive proposals in writing until the 10th day of April inst., at No. 50 Wall-st., for the sale of eight one thousand dollar bonds of the series numbered from one to five hundred inclusive.
WM. H. OSBORN,
J. NEWTON PERKINS, } Trustees.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 33 Wall-st., New-York, April 2, 1862.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, at the office of the Company, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. was declared, payable to the stockholders on demand.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share upon the stock of this Company will be paid at the office of M. Morgan & Son, No. 37 William-st., New-York, on Monday, 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 15th to the 21st, inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, March 22, 1862.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will occur on Monday, April 7th proximo. The polls will remain open from 12 o'clock M. till 1 P. M.
GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Tuesday the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 5th to the 8th inst. inclusive.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUStees of the New-York Life Insurance Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.
April 1, 1862. PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Washington Insurance Company, and also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, April 8, 1862. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ELECTION.—ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.—The annual election for thirty Directors of this Company, and three Inspectors of election, will take place at this office, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. By order. ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

PETER COOPER INSURANCE COMPANY—3D-AV., CORNER OF 9TH-ST.—ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 14, inst. The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and remain open until 1 o'clock P. M.
By order. WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK.—NEW-YORK, APRIL 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Grand-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, April 14. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CITY SACRAMENTO BONDS.—CITY OF Milwaukee Bonds issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad Company; also, over-due Coupons bought.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, JOSIAH OAKES, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER.—7-30 United States Treasury Notes and certificates of indebtedness bought and sold, at the best rates, by F. P. JAMES & CO., Bankers, No. 45 Wall-st.

THE ADVERTISER HAS TO LOAN $8,000 on two first-class City mortgages of $4,000 each. Address J. S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL AND WOOD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and nowhere else,) until MONDAY, the 14th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal and Wood required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—say fifteen hundred (1,500) tons of Coal, and fifteen hundred (1,500) cords of Oak Wood, and three hundred (300) cords of Pine Wood, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by, and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Oak Wood must be of the best quality, the sticks not less than three feet long, and not less than three inches in diameter.

The Pine Wood must be of the best quality, not less than three (3) feet and six (6) inches long.

The proposals must state the price per cord of 128 cubic feet, solid measure, for both the Pine and Oak Wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting, per load—the quantity split only as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The Wood will be inspected and measured by, and delivered under, the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Wood to be delivered at the Schools, when ordered, as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required, from the 1st day of May to the 25th day of July, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. Said Wood, both Oak and Pine, must be delivered sawed, and when required split; and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of the school buildings, as may be designated by the proper authority.

The contracts for supplying said Coal and Wood to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal and Wood at any of the Schools, nor for putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAM'L B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN, } Committee on Supplies.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY next, 7th inst., for furnishing at Fort Lafayette, 90 tons, gross weight, best quality red ash, egg size, anthracite coal, subject to the inspection and approval, and to be paid for upon the certificate of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at that post.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE WILL *agst.* HANNAH E. CHAVE and WILLIAM G. CHAVE.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above-entitled Court, made in the above-entitled action, on the 22d day of March, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1862, through E. H. Ludlow, Real Estate Auctioneer, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, between the First and Second Avenues, known and designated by the letter E, and by the number 148, upon a certain map filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, lying between Tenth and Twentieth streets, and between the Second Avenue and the East River, devised by PETER GERARD STUYVESANT to JULIA STUYVESANT and others, which lot is bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, distant four hundred and twelve feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Seventeenth-street and First Avenue, and running thence northerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred and six feet, thence westwardly parallel with said street twenty-six feet, thence southerly parallel with said Avenue one hundred and six feet to the northerly side of Seventeenth-street, and thence eastwardly along the same twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. The eastwardly wall of the said dwelling-house on said lot of land being a party wall, and the easterly boundary line of said lot of land runs through the centre of said party wall.—Dated, March 24, 1862.
J. A. GEISSENHAINER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
mh 26-2aw 3wW.

SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY vs. JOHN H. BUSSELL and others.—In pursuance of the judgment of the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 28th day of March, 1862, I, the subscriber, Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of executing and carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of April, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer, all that certain lot of land situate in the Twentieth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Thirty-second-street, distant westerly three hundred feet from the northwesterly corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and running thence northerly parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the middle of the block between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, thence westerly along said middle line twenty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Eighth-avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Thirty-second-street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, together with the buildings, &c., thereon erected.—Dated April 4, 1862. JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
S. W. & R. A. GAINES, Referee's Attorneys.
ap5-2aw3wS

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GOODWIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence on the 7th-av., between 139th and 140th sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, March 28, 1862.
ARCHIBALD WATT,
SARAH STARR,
ap5-law6mS* Administrators with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HENDRICKS, late of the City of New-York, Merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 61 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next. Dated NEW-YORK, March 28, 1862.
M. M. HENDRICKS,
ALFRED TOBIAS,
m29-law6mS* ISAAC HENDRICKS, } Executors.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE on Markets, of the Board of Aldermen, met at Room No. 8 City Hall, on Wednesday, 2d of April, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering the application for the erection of a public market at the foot of 16th-st., East River. Many of the parties interested in the subject were present, when it was agreed to adjourn until MONDAY NEXT, 7th inst., at the same time and place, in order to afford all parties interested an opportunity to be present, and state their views to the Committee. The attendance of all persons interested is respectfully requested, in order that the Committee may report their conclusions to the Board at the earliest practicable moment.
JAMES REED,
WILLIAM WAISH,
JOHN D. ATTIWELL, } Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE Board of Councilmen, will meet on MONDAY, April 7, at 3 P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before them, will have an opportunity of being heard.
ABRAHAM LENT,
MORGAN JONES,
WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.
THIS BANK HAS $746,552 38 RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT IN THE PAST 34 MONTHS.
E. V HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, (OPEN DAILY.)
From 25c. to $5,000 received on deposit. 6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Money deposited on or before April 20, will receive interest as from April 1. The Atlantic Savings Bank will remove to the premises lately occupied by the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, on or about the 20th of April.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED TO ANY AMOUNT—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., by T. H. KEESING, Auctioneer and General Broker, No. 305 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Private entrance to the office in Duane-st., first door from Broadway.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

PENSIONS PAY, BOUNTY MONEY, PRIZE Money and all other claims of soldiers, seamen, their widows and heirs promptly collected. Apply, in person or by letter, to GEO. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st., near the Custom-house.

MEDICAL.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie and postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CROUP—SAVE YOUR CHILDREN.—A safe and reliable medicine. Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated compound Croup and Cough Syrup, used with great success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & Co., No. 42 Fulton-st., N. Y., and by Druggists.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st.

DR. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE REstores the vigor of youth in four weeks; this marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions; office No. 12 Laight-st.; Dr. Power's French preventive; an important invention for married or single; price reduced to $5 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—YOUNG MAN!—Have you contracted that soul and body-destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence of Life briefly cures the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and is warranted a never-failing cure. $1 per bottle. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever as yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and this remedy alone will do it. No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. SAMUEL B. DYER,

by mutual consent, withdrew from our firm, on the 1st of January last.

The Banking business will be continued as heretofore, at No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris, by JOHN MUNROE, GEO. T. RICHARDS and N. CHANDLER.

Sterling Bills and Bills on Paris for sale, in sums to suit. Circular Letters of Credit for travelers in Europe as usual. JOHN MUNROE & CO.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of JEROME, FITZHUGH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
A. G. JEROME,
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
J. E. JENKINS.
Dated NEW-YORK, March 31, 1862.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will continue the Stock Commission business, at No. 20 Exchange-place, (offices formerly occupied by J. Van Schaick.) A. G. JEROME.
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of FITZHUGH & JENKINS, and will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 61 Beaver-st.
D. H. FITZHUGH, JR.,
NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862. J. E. JENKINS.

THE FIRM OF SAMUEL WILDE & SONS being dissolved by the death of Mr. SAMUEL WILDE, Sen., the business will be conducted as heretofore by the surviving partners, under the name and style of SAMUEL WILDE'S SONS.
APRIL 1, 1862.

METALS.

IRON WAREHOUSE, NO. 14 BROAD-ST
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN have removed from No. 121 Greenwich-st. to No. 14 Broad-st., a few doors from Wall-st., where they have in store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of
Swedes and Hammered Iron.
Refined and English Iron.
Band, Scroll and Hoop Iron.
Oval, Half Oval, and Half Round Iron.
Angle and T Iron; Wrought Iron Beams.
Horse-shoe and Horse-nail Rod Iron.
Plow, Spring Tire, Cast and German Steel.

SHEET IRON.—RUSSIAN, BELGIAN, AND patent polished imitation Russia sheet iron, assorted numbers. Also tin roofing plate, charcoal and coke.
A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 23.
CANADA, McCauley, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 30.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 7.
EUROPA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 14.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 21.
NIAGARA, Cook, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 28.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 4.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
EDINBURGH....SATURDAY, April 5.
KANGAROO....SATURDAY, April 12.
ETNA....SATURDAY, April 19.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 29th March. | SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April. | SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1862.

VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAFT WANTED immediately to carry coal from this port to Fort Monroe, and Alexandria, Va., and Newbern, N. C. Apply at this office. A. BOYD, Captain and D. Q. M. U. S. A.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE—WILL leave Pier No. 13, North River, on TUESDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, for Havana direct, connecting with the steamer which leaves for Vera Cruz on the 21st April.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TO VESSEL OWNERS.—A RESPONSIBLE firm can furnish freights and get a first-class captain to sail a flat vessel of fifty or sixty tons. Address R. S. G., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry. On and after Monday, March 31, all the trains will run into depôt of Long Island Railroad at Hunter's Point, and connect with these ferries. Time Table for the present as heretofore. FROM NEW-YORK—6:30, 9, 10:30 A. M; 1, 4, 6 P. M. FROM FLUSHING—6:30, 7:55, 10 A. M.; 1, 2:45, 4:55 P. M. Trains stop each way at West Flushing, Newtown, Winfield and Penny Bridge.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER.—On and after Tuesday, April 1, the steamer AURORA will leave New-York at 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:20 A. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:25 P. M., (Sundays included.)

STEAMBOATS.

NAVIGATION ON HUDSON RIVER RESUMED.—The People's Line steamers have commenced their regular trips to Albany, and from this date will leave, EVERY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 16, North River, foot of Cortlandt-st. Tickets, for all points West, to be had at the office on the dock. Freight forwarded to Albany and the West with dispatch. P. C. SMITH, Agent.
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1862.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—THE steamboat ARMENIA will, on and after Tuesday, April 1, run from New-York to Poughkeepsie, as follows: Leaving foot of Harrison-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Yonkers, Nyack and Tarrytown, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton; returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 1 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. each way, reaching New-York at 5½ o'clock.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—On and after TUESDAY, April 1, the steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip) daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice. For further information apply to SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st.
D. A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck Slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M., arriving in time to connect with all Express trains. Returning, leave Bridgeport every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the arrival of the New-Haven cars. Freight taken.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves Peck-slip, at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Trains go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel, 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40 inches diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Depôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The début of Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON, in TRAVIATA, (on account of illness,) is postponed until
MONDAY EVENING, April 7.
LA TRAVIATA.

Miss EMELIE J. BOUGHTON	as	Violetta.
Mr. E. C. BOUGHTON	as	Alfredo.
FEDIRICO RIDOLFI	as	Germont.

With full orchestra and chorus under the direction of Herr Carl Anschutz.

WALLACK'S.
PROGRAMME.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,) RIVALS.
MONDAY, NEXT,
Will be produced (first time here,) with new scenery, appropriate costumes and new appointments, the celebrated Comedy of
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
by the author of "Speed the Plough," "Town and Country," "Cure for the Heartache," and "School of Reform."
TUESDAY,
(Seventh time) THE LOVE CHASE.
TO-NIGHT, (Saturday,)
(Second time,) Sheridan's celebrated Comedy of the
RIVALS.

Capt. Absolute	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Anthony Absolute	Mr. Blake
Acres	Mr. Charles Fisher
Faulkland	Mr. Norton
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Mr. Floyd
David	Mr. Geo. Holland
Fag	Mr. Young
Thomas	Mr. Browne
Julia	Mrs. Hoey
Lydia Languish	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. Vernon
Lucy	Miss Crocker

The Comedies of
EVERYONE HAS HIS FAULT,
LOVE IN A MAZE,
and
LOVE AND MONEY,
Are in preparation.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
THE GRAND COMBINATION
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, April 5, 1862.
THE WIFE,
A TALE OF MANTUA.

Julian St. Pierre	Mr. E. L. Davenport
Leonardo Gonzago	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Lorenzo	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Marianna	Mrs. W. C. Gladstone

To conclude with
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

William, the Sailor	Mr. E. L. Davenport

With the ever popular nautical song of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and dance "a Sailor's Hornpipe."
In preparation—THE ENCHANTRESS.
Admission, 50 cents; secured parquette stalls, 75 cents. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
LAST NIGHT OF CAMILLE.
This evening must be the last night of
CAMILLE,
and the only opportunity of seeing the matchless artiste, MATILDA HERON, in her world-renowned rôle, which has exercised, during the past three weeks, all the charms of a glorious dramatic inspiration.

The Management has pleasure in announcing that MATILDA HERON has been induced to prolong her stay for three nights, for the purpose of presenting, for the first time to a New-York audience, an original five-act tragic play, entitled "SIBYL," by John Savage.

MARY PROVOST'S THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT OF
J. WILKES BOOTH.
THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) April 5.
Will be presented Shakespeare's great tragedy of
RICHARD III.

Richard III.	(his last appearance)	J. Wilkes Booth
Queen Elizabeth	(her last appearance)	Mrs. Farren

MISS MARY PROVOST
Will appear NEXT MONDAY EVENING, April 7, in her great character of JULIA, in the HUNCHBACK.

IRVING HALL.
THE GRAND SACRED CONCERT OF THE
NEW-YORKER SING-ACADEMIE,
Coming off SUNDAY, April 6, 1862.
Assisted by the Arion Society, and Noll's Grand Orchestra, consisting of 45 first-class Musicians.
Conductor....FRED. KRUGER.
The First Part of the Concert will contain several concert pieces, and Part Two the complete performance of R. Schumann's celebrated Oratorio of
"PARADISE AND THE PERI,"
Text adapted from Thomas Moore's Poem, "Lalla Rookh." Solo parts and Quartettes by renowned artists, and the Choruses by the ladies and gentlemen of the New-York Sing-Academy, Arion Society, &c. To commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at all principal Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Tickets for Reserved Seats, at 25 cents extra; and Text Books, in German and English, at 10 cents each, to be had at the door.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MATINEE AT 3 O'CLOCK TO-DAY.
CAPTAIN WILLIAMS'
SPARKLING,
SOUL-STIRRING,
SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.
THIS GLORIOUS
ENTERTAINMENT
Has now entered upon its
SEVENTH MONTH OF
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
LADIES, LADIES, LADIES,
TAKE YOUR CHILDREN,
TAKE YOUR CHILDREN
A VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD.
EVERY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FINAL EXHIBITION
OF
"CHURCH'S HEART OF THE ANDES,"
AT GOUPIL'S, No. 772 BROADWAY,
From 9 to 6 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Visitors are requested to bring opera-glasses.

LECTURES.

ATHENÆUM ASSOCIATION.
SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE.
PROF. AGASSIZ

In continuation and conclusion of the subject of the recent Course, will deliver a

FINAL LECTURE AT IRVING HALL,
On MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

For sale at the book-stores and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

BROOKLYN, Monday, March 31, 1862.

REV. DR. BELLOWS.—DEAR SIR: THE interesting topic of your late lecture in New-York, called *A Trip to Manassas*, and the opportunity of hearing, from a reliable witness, what the actual appearance of things is in the scene lately occupied by the rebel army, induces us to ask you to repeat the lecture, in the same conversational way in which it is reported to have been so successfully given in New-York, in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.
Respectfully yours,
A. A. Low,
A. W. Benson,
Philander Shaw,
Jas. H. Frothingham,
N. E. Pierrepont,
Edward Anthony,
A. M. White,
E. H. R. Lyman,
L. B. Wyman,
J. O. Low,
E. S. Mills,
Geo. S. Stephenson,
John Winslow,

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 2, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I will cheerfully comply with your request at the time and place you name, and feel myself much honored by the invitation. Respectfully yours,
H. W. BELLOWS.
To Messrs. A. A. Low, H. E. Pierrepont, and others.

A TRIP TO MANASSAS.—Dr. Bellows will give a lecture at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING next, April 7, at 8 o'clock, describing a personal visit to Manassas the third day after its evacuation, illustrated by trophies brought from the ground of Manassas and Bull Run. Proceeds to be devoted to a public charity. Admission to parquette and balcony, 50 cents; all other parts of the house, 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the book and music stores in Brooklyn; also, at the store of Stearns & Beale, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York, and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

MR. BANVARD, THE ARTIST, WILL deliver a lecture on *The Chivalry of the Scriptures and the Battles of the Bible*, in Plymouth Church, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 8, illustrated with large paintings of the battle-fields as they now appear, taken by Mr. Banvard upon the spot, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

REMOVAL.—PIANOS.—T. S. BERRY'S PIANO Warerooms removed to the elegant building No. 593 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great bargains in second-hand Pianos. Pianos and Melodeons to let. Old Pianos bought. T. S. BERRY,
No. 593 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS, Steam Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited for anything in our line.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST DAY POSITIVELY
LAST DAY
OF THE
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
He positively closes his engagement at the Museum
TO-DAY, [illegible]
and will never be seen in New-York again.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY
of that magnificent Oriental Spectacular Drama
SADAK AND KALASRADE.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock.
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE SMALLEST MAN OF HIS AGE LIVING,
who sings Patriotic and Comic Songs, dances the Scotch [illegible] and Sailor's Hornpipe, [illegible]
THE CELEBRATED GRECIAN STATUES,
will be exhibited at all hours, day and evening.
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINOS,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR, [illegible]
LIVING SEAL, LIVING MONSTER [illegible]
ING HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING [illegible]
AQUARIA, with its multitude [illegible]
FISH, [illegible] other Curiosities.
Admission to all only 25 cts.; Children [illegible]

LAURA [illegible]
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. [illegible]
The Macarthy	Mr. [illegible]

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
MAMMOTH MENAGERIE
AND
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION.
HYATT FROST,....Manager.
This exhibition is open to the public under the
IMMENSE NEW PAVILION,
(gaily decorated with flags of all nations,) in
SEVENTEENTH-ST., NEAR SIXTH-AV.,
There will be
THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.
Doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance, 11, 3 and 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Children under 9, 15 cents.
This matchless Zoological collection contains living animals from every part of the known world. Recently many rare and valuable additions have been made. It now surpasses in beauty and variety any exhibition ever before seen. All lovers of the great study of Natural History will hail this announcement with marks of approbation and delight. A pupil of
THE GREAT VAN AMBURGH,
whose name has rung through Europe and America, will at each entertainment enter the dens of trained animals. Also will appear, the Mammoth Elephant HANNIBAL, B. F. THOMAS, keeper. Performing Elephant TIPPO SAIB, trained and performed by Prof. NASH. Ponies Black Diamond, Bay Prince, Monkey Jocko and Educated Mules. The
MOST TRIUMPHANT
MOST TRIUMPHANT
And
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
UNPARALELLED SUCCESS
Of this
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
UNEQUALED EXHIBITION,
In its grand Opening Night, is
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
BEYOND ALL PRECEDENT.
Don't fail to
GO IMMEDIATELY
GO IMMEDIATELY
To see this grand and
STUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
SRUPENDOUS COLLECTION,
In its new attire, on
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
17TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.,
As it remains in the City for
A SHORT TIME ONLY.
A SHORT TIME ONLY.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET, WITH scenery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 36 Elizabeth-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GLASS LETTERS

BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE AND BRILLIANT, GILDED OR STAINED, as adapted for first-class Store Windows, &c. They cost but little more than, and long outlast, ordinary gilding, and can be removed. Depôt No. 93 John-st., New-York. WILLIAM H. KINSLEY.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$1,500. A MERCHANT OF MUCH EXPERIence wishes to purchase a reliable cash business, either mercantile or manufacturing, that will pay well and bear the closest investigation; no other, or agents, will be noticed; might join a party of the best reputation. Address, to-day, GOLD, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, ENgaged in the coal business, with a good run of custom, which may be greatly increased, desires a partner with $3,000 to $5,000, either special or active. The most respectable references given and required. Address Z. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

MARKET FOR SALE.—FOUR YEARS' lease, fixtures, ice-room and appurtenances of a market, in Williamsburgh; good location; will be sold cheap, if applied for immediately. Apply corner of South 3d and 6th-sts.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—WANTED MADE, A few million brick, by the thousand; a good chance for two workingmen as partners in a yard; the owner can supply everything and assist in burning. Address S. U., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—A RARE CHANCE TO OBTAIN a first-class cash dry goods establishment, with stock, fixtures and good-will of business, near the City. For particulars, address Box No. 329 Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SOMETHING NEW.
SPRING STYLE
"COAL-BOX ROAD-WAGON,"
WITH CORRUGATED AXLES.
PARKER,
BREWSTER & BALDWIN
Have the exclusive right of the corrugated
AXLE BOX
For the United States, and are using it upon all their carriages. It lubricates most perfectly and reduces friction, causing a carriage to run much lighter.
Parties about to place orders for either Road Wagons or Park Carriages, are invited to examine our new styles.
FACTORY, No. 65 East 25th-st., or
REPOSITORY, No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, palliasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE. —Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS and Libraries, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DELMONICO'S,

CORNER OF 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,

WILL BE OPENED

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1862.

ALLEN NEWMAN
LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE
AND
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has recently engaged in the above business, and that he has a variety of places in Tarrytown and its vicinity to let, lease or sell, which he will dispose of on reasonable and equitable terms.

TO WATCH-CASE MAKERS AND JEWELERS.—For sale very low, on account of removal, a lot of tools, consisting of rolls, lathes, draw-bench, &c., &c. Apply to, or address J. R. PAXTON, No. 214 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible], N. P. Willis, and other celebrities of literary notoriety, were on the train with us.

The sickness in the hospitals is somewhat diminishing, but there are still a great many cases of small-pox in the eruptive hospitals. That situated in the upper story of the Patent Office contains principally Western soldiers, who are very kindly cared for by the excellent nurses in charge. Besides the attendants in the wards, the ladies of the city have used untiring exertions to make the patients comfortable, and among the ladies mentioned, Mrs. Holloway and Mrs. Smith, wives of the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Patents, deserve special commendation for their kind attentions to the sick and wounded. On the Potomac, the health of the troops is rapidly improving, and the regimental surgeons have only to report a few cases of light pulmonary complaints. The quarters of this immense army, I notice, are kept very neat, and the tents are all supplied with board floors and stoves. The food is excellent, of its kind, the bread being freshly baked each day, and the meat and coffee of the best quality. The troops are very cheerful and only ask to be led on to victory under their favorite, McClellan. We shall see.

Having a note for Secretary Stanton, your correspondent called to see him on Saturday, although it was not the hour for strangers to visit. Standing at the desk in an ante-room, I found a very pleasant looking gentleman conversing with several around him. Scrupulously neat in his appearance, of heavy frame and immense black beard, with intelligent eye and business manner, he looked for all the world like the photographs which represent him. At a glance you knew him to be the Secretary of War. While awaiting my turn to speak to him, the following conversation ensued between him and a dealer of glue of your City:

Mr. —— Secretary Stanton, I have some letters to you. I am a glue dealer of New-York. I wish, Sir, to have permission to gather up the carcasses of dead horses at Bull Run for the purpose of using them in my business. Can I be accommodated?

Mr. Stanton—Yes, Sir, I will give you a note to the Quartermaster and furnish you with transportation, as I regard it a sanitary measure. Is that all, Sir?

Mr. —— No, Sir; I have a friend, Col. ——, that I wish to be appointed a Brigadier. He was in the three months' service, and has done a good deal for his country.

Mr. Stanton— Has he been in any battles?

Mr. —— No, Sir, but he has strong political influence.

Mr. Stanton—I cannot appoint him, Sir. I have hundreds of such applications, Sir. We have meritorious men who have suffered, who have been in action, and these must be attended to first. I cannot aid, you, Sir.

Others come in; some wanting one favor, some another. Mr. Stanton receives them all with that courtesy which so distinguishes him, never getting excited, always patiently listening, noting each case, and disposing of it quietly and rapidly, with a pleasant word and a kind smile for all. Would that our other officials were as courteous, as cautious and as attentive in the discharge of their duties.

The new Treasury issues are out this morning in a few packages, and will be in general circulation in the city by Saturday. To facilitate business and to expedite the issue, the signatures of the Register and Treasurer are engraved, and a machine for cutting them is to be used. A treasury stamp will also be affixed to them by machinery. Besides Treasury notes, a large number of genuine Confederate bills of small denominations may be seen in the shop windows, and the news-boys are doing a heavy business in selling *fac similes* of the Virginia Confederate bills to green strangers in search of relics. W. B. R.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, in favor of a general bankrupt law.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions that Democratic papers be allowed the same privileges in the mails as Republican and Abolition papers.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) presented a petition of citizens of Michigan, in favor of a general bankrupt act; also, a petition that the proposed tax on lager-bier be reduced.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) then gave notice of a new rule of the Senate, which he proposed to offer, providing as follows:

"That during the present rebellion the Senate may, by a majority vote, fix the time when debate on any subject shall be terminated, and the Senate shall then take a vote on the question without further debate."

Mr. McDougal, of California, (Dem.,) from the Special Committee, reported a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for just compensation for the horses, baggage, etc., lost at Hatteras Inlet for the want of proper transportation.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of business connected with the District of Columbia.

The following bills were passed:

For the preservation of the works bringing water into the City of Washington.

The bill authorizing the City of Georgetown to levy a water-tax.

The bill relating to the highways in the District.

The bill allowing the circulation of small notes in the District.

The bill relating to public instruction.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) asked unanimous consent to make a statement relative to the Democratic Conference which took place last week.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) and others on the Republican side objected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tax bill.

An amendment was adopted that cast iron used for bridges and buildings or other permanent structures, shall be taxed one dollar per ton, provided that bar iron used for similar purposes shall pay no specific duty additional to what is already required by this act.

An amendment was also adopted that machine belting of all kinds and hose of all kinds for conveying water, shall be taxed three per centum ad valorem.

The allowance and drawback section was amended so as to read as follows:

From and after the date on which this Act takes effect there shall be an allowance or drawback on articles manufactured on which any internal duty or tax shall have been paid, equal in amount to the tax paid thereon, and no more, when exported; the evidence that any such duty or tax has been paid to be furnished to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, by such person or persons as shall claim the allowance or drawback, and the amount shall be ascertained under such regulations as shall from time to time be procured by the Commissioners under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be paid by the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Treasurer of the United States, out of any money arising from internal duties not otherwise appropriated; provided, that no allowance or drawback shall be made or had for any amount claimed or due of less than twenty dollars.

All the original sections having been acted upon, a new one was added, providing "pains and penalties" for fraudulent practices in regard to drawbacks.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, (Rep.,) offered a new section: That any person who shall claim the service or labor for life of any person held to service or labor under the laws of any State, shall pay on the service or labor of such person the sum of $2. He argued that some sections have scarcely anything else on which a tax can be imposed.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) expressed his surprise that this proposition, having been some time ago rejected, should again be offered. Kentucky will pay $700,000, but if this amendment be adopted, $300,000 more will be required of that State. Such a tax would be unjust and unequitable, and was unconstitutional.

Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, (Union,) in opposing the amendment, characterized it as burdensome, oppressive and unjust, because it was intended to apply only to particular sections.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) opposed the amendment on constitutional grounds, arguing that taxes must be apportioned among the people, according to the ratio of representation, and when apportioned, collected without respect to particular persons, but on taxable wealth. This is just and equitable.

Mr. Olin, of New-York, (Rep.,) showed that in some States almost the entire profits from agriculture were invested in negroes.

Mr. Arnold, of Illinois, (Rep.,) sustained the amendment. He could not see why this peculiar interest should have an advantage over the agricultural interests of the West.

Mr. Menzies, of Kentucky, (Union,) opposed the proposition, and offered an amendment: That every person owning a horse shall, in consideration of the service thereof, pay one dollar.

Mr. Blair raised the question, that this was not in order, which objection the Chairman sustained, remarking, that it could be in order only as a new section.

Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New-York, (Rep.,) said if this amendment should be defeated it would be by the union of the extreme sentiments of the House. It was said by the friends of the institution such tax would be grossly unjust, and by *par excellence* the enemies of Slavery, that the imposition of such a tax would admit property in man. He denied the soundness of both propositions.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, briefly answered the objections to his proposition, saying this was not a capitation tax, but merely a tax on the service of the class of persons named.

Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a proviso that the Government shall pay the owners of such slaves as have or shall escape through the action of this House, or a portion of the army, $1,000 for every slave so escaping.

This was rejected.

Mr. Bingham offered an amendment, which was rejected, proposing in substance that the tax shall be apportioned according to the basis of representation, as provided by the Constitution.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) noticing a remark of Mr. Menzies, said three-fifths of his life was spent in the workshops. The couch on which the daughter sleeps, or the resting-place of the wife, is worth more than the value of any man who dare assail it. Not so of the slave. The apprentice-boy or the working man is a moral being, and so trained for usefulness. Let not the Northern man be compared with those creatures, the teaching of whom to read the Word of God is made felony—creatures who are classed in the South with horses, pigs and cattle. There is no analogy between the two classes.

Mr. Menzies explained what he had said was that the proposition was in effect a direct tax on the slave, and to that extent was more onerous to the people of the Slaveholding States than to those of the North, and that it would be equally unjust to impose such a tax on Northern men who hired laborers. He did not intimate even that laboring white men were no better than slaves. No one thought so but the distinguished gentleman from Philadelphia, who was unnecessarily excited. Nobody but the gentleman perceived anything offensive in his remarks, and certainly he did not desire to say anything offensive to anybody or any section.

After further proceedings, the question was taken on Mr. Blair's amendment, which was rejected—47 against 62.

The Committee rose, when Mr. Colfax, after occupying the chair during three weeks, while the bill was under consideration, reported the same, with amendments, to the House. They were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of them was postponed till Monday.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Webster, of Maryland, (Union,) in the Chair.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver, in the Territory of Colorado, was taken up.

Debate was limited to five minute speeches.

Mr. Vallandigham said an allusion had been made in the Senate recently to a Democratic Conference held last week. As to what took place therein he had no right to speak, but the injunction of secrecy did not apply to the call, which was in these words:

"Democratic Conference.—We, the undersigned members of the Democratic Party of the United States, determined to adhere to its ancient principles, and to maintain its organization unbroken, under all circumstances, as the party best able to maintain the Constitution and to restore the old Union of the States, do hereby unite in this call for a Conference of all who may sign the same, approving of the objects above indicated."

This call was signed by some thirty-five members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Mr. Stevens asked who signed it?

Mr. Vallandigham continued: All of them were able to read and write; no one made his mark. If this did not refer to a political organization he was not capable of understanding language. The movement thus commenced would go on, and it was the determination of some that the organization would be completed. Beyond this he was not able to speak. His name was appended to the call.

The Committee rose, when the bill for a branch mint at Denver was passed.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, (Secesh.,) asked leave to make an explanation, and to brand the author of a newspaper paragraph as a coward.

The Speaker replied the gentleman could not do that without the consent of the House.

The House went into Committee, when Mr. Beaman, of Michigan, (Rep.,) expressed his views in favor of establishing Territorial Governments in the so-called Seceded States. The Committee rose.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The crew of the steamer *Huntsville*, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, were mustered yesterday and inspected by Capt. Gansevoort, Capt. Almy and Lieut. Barrett. They then were put through the small arms and marine artillery drill, and acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the above-named officers, who will report accordingly. The *Huntsville* will be put out of commission to-day. Lieut. Henry Erben, Jr., of this vessel, has been detached, and ordered to report to Flag-Officer Foote.

The officers of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* are endeavoring to get authority to have a forecastle deck built forward, and have a formidable pivot gun mounted on it for the better defence of the Navy-yard against any attack, rebel or otherwise. Such a gun would effectually sweep the entrance to the Navy-yard.

The gunboat *Somerset* hauled into the stream yesterday, and with the *Fort Henry* is expected to sail on Monday. Acting Third Assistant-Engineer John McCluskey has been ordered to the *Somerset* since she was put into commission.

The gunboat *Dawn* has received the necessary overhauling and repairs, and has taken her place alongside the wharf, to be armed and put into commission. Wm. F. Ayres, of New-Jersey, and M. V. B. Darling, of Rhode Island, have been appointed Acting Third Assistant-Engineers, and ordered to the *Dawn*.

Acting Master Joseph A. Hammond, has resigned.

A deserter from the Eighty-eighth New-York Volunteers was apprehended here yesterday and conveyed to Fort Columbus, where he will be incarcerated in the guard-house until ordered for trial. It is known that a great many deserters, both from the regulars and volunteers, are around the City, some loafing and others earning their living respectably, but since the reward for the apprehension of deserters was reduced from $30 to $5, there has been no adequate inducement for any one to look after them.

The Great Billiard Tournament.

DUDLEY KAVANAUGH AGAINST MICHAEL FOLEY—FOLEY WINS.

The great billiard return match that was played on Thursday evening, at Irving Hall, between Dudley Kavanaugh, of New-York, and Michael Foley, of Cleveland, resulted in the victory being gained, at an early hour on Friday morning, by Foley. He won it in a well-contested match by 34 points.

By a typographical error, it was stated in yesterday's Times, that the greatest run ever made at the carom game was 114. It should have been that the greatest made by Kavanaugh was 114. Greater runs have been made previous to this—Phelan, in his match with Seerieter, made 129, and Seerieter, 150 and 157. Foley, it is also said, once made the remarkable number of 177.

MATCH BETWEEN FOLEY AND DEERY.

Last evening the third great billiard tournament for the benefit of the widow of the late Joseph N. White, took place at Irving Hall. The contestants were Richard Foley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. Deery, of Cincinnati. The match was for $250 a side, a thousand points up, and $250 side bet as to the highest run. Deery led off and only made two. Foley followed and made four.

After that, for some time, the play was very cautious on both sides, neither of the players seemingly endeavoring to do their best. Later in the evening, however, both settled down to work, and some very pretty play was made. The highest runs during the evening were made by Foley, who, at different times, scored the only counts worthy of notice, viz., 45, 46, 66, 53, 61.

It was soon evident that Foley had the best of the game; gradually he stole away from his opponent, and by a little before 12 o'clock he was declared the victor, being 498 points ahead of his competitor.

After which, 21 games between Foley and Deery were commenced, 100 points up, for $250, the winner of 11 games to be declared the victor.

Van Amburgh's Menagerie.—Nothing creates so great an interest as a zoological collection, consequently it was a matter of no surprise to find Van Amburgh & Co.'s mammoth menagerie crowded on its opening, Thursday evening. There has not been so fine nor so large a variety of living animals exhibited in this City for many years. The gentle gazelle, the frisky monkey, the spotted leopard, the striped tiger, the noble lion, and the sagacious elephant, are all represented, and what is more, a pupil of Van Amburgh toys and plays with the beasts as though they were as harmless as kittens.

Besides the above, there are performing ponies who fire off pistols and indulge in saltatorial feats sufficient to make a dancing-master die of envy. The low comedians of the menagerie are a couple of mules, who will not, under any circumstances, allow themselves to be ridden, and trot out of the ring with virgin backs. Altogether, Van Amburgh & Co.'s menagerie, situated in Seventeenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, is well worthy of a visit. Performances will be given three times a day, commencing at 12, 4 and 9; doors open at 10, 2 and 7 o'clock.

FROM THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Important Reconnoissance by Gen. Sickles Toward Fredericksburgh.

SKIRMISHING WITH REBEL CAVALRY.

The Rebel Troops Falling Back to Richmond.

Probable Abandonment of Virginia by the Rebel Government.

Washington, Friday, April 4.

The Times correspondent telegraphs to-night from Budd's Ferry as follows:

Hooker's Division, Thursday, April 3.

A regiment of picked men belonging to the Excelsior Brigade, left Liverpool Point, under the command of Gen. Sickles, early on Tuesday morning for Stafford Court-House, on a reconnoissance. The troops landed at Shipping Point Batteries, and marched from thence past Dumfries through Aquia to Stafford Court-House. There was skirmishing between a body of 600 rebel cavalry and the advanced corps of Gen. Sickles' command, six miles this side of Stafford, and firing on both sides was continued until we reached that place on Wednesday at 4 P. M.

The rebels, in their retreat, set fire to the town and all the stores. Our forces promptly stopped the conflagration as soon as they entered. A number of prisoners, horses, stores, &c., fell into our hands.

From Brooke Station a force of twelve hundred rebel infantry, and a battery of six field pieces were moving up to support their cavalry. After remaining three hours in Stafford, camp fires were built on the hills to deceive the rebels, while our forces withdrew from the place.

Gen. Sickles, with part of his corps, arrived back at Shipping Point, this morning. The rest came in at Brent's Ferry, opposite Liverpool Point.

Our casualties were two wounded and a few missing. The corps marched forty-eight miles in seventeen hours, over the worst mountain roads.

At Fredericksburgh there are few troops. They are falling back to Richmond. *The citizens state that the Confederate Government intend abandoning Virginia.*

Washington, Friday, April 4.

The steamer *Cœur de Lion* arrived here late last night from the Lower Potomac, and reports that visits to over a hundred families disclosed a strong Union sentiment in Northumberland and Westmoreland Counties, Virginia, and this would be openly manifested could the people there be assured of National protection. It was also ascertained that much dissatisfaction exists among the rebels, and that many of them would gladly make their escape.

Fort Lowrie, on the Rappahannock, mounting twelve guns, is represented as having been abandoned, and that the river up to the town of Rappahannock, which is forty miles from its mouth, is clear of armed rebels in force.

A boat's crew from the *Cœur de Lion* recently burnt the rebel schooner *Union* in Yuhcomico Creek, not being able to float her out.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Univertity Junior Exhibition.—The annual prize speaking of the Junior Class of the New-York University, took place in the Chapel of the institution yesterday morning, in the presence of a crowded audience. The following are the subjects discussed and the names of the young orators:

"Is Democracy a Failure?" Skidmore Hendrickson, Hempstead, Long Island; "Pizarro's Choice," James B. Burnet, Newark, New-Jersey; "Uses of our Fational Adversity," Daniel S. Martin, New-York City; Hugh Miller, Alfred J. Stead, Astoria, Long Island; "England and America," Hamilton B. Holmes, Brooklyn, Long Island; "Concentration of Thought," J. Fred. Dripps, Brooklyn, Long Island; Webster, Chas. H. Ludlum, Jamaica, Long Island; "Inflexibility of Principle," William C. Baird, Yonkers, New-York; Alexander Von Humboldt Henry T. Williams, New-York City; "Civilizing Influence of the Bible," A. Jackson Park, New-York City; "Elements of Patriotism," Cornelius Van Riper, Belleville, New-Jersey; "Poetry of American History," John K. Demarest, Hackensack, New-Jersey; "The Dead Living and the Living Dead," D. Gano Gillette.

The "Webster Prize," which was the award of honor for the best speaking of the occasion, was secured by Wm. C. Baird, of Yonkers, whose subject was "Inflexibility of Principle." The exercises occupied from 10½ o'clock A. M. until 1 P. M., and were well received—especially those parts of the addresses, of which there were many, bearing upon the rebellion and the war.

The Result of the Cherry-street Homicide Investigation.—Coroner Naumann concluded the inquest yesterday upon the body of Charles Kean, who died from the effects of stabs in the abdomen, made by a knife in the hands of James Jennings. It will be recollected that the parties were sailors, temporarily stopping at the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street. On Monday night they became involved in a quarrel in one of the rooms of the Home, when Jennings immediately drew a knife and sliced off Kean's nose. This act produced great excitement among the boarders and others present. A watchman in the establishment, named John Moran, was called to aid in separating the combatants. He took hold of Kean to pull him away; in doing so, he placed one of his hands upon the latter's chest. At this instant Jennings plunged a knife through the hand of Moran into the breast of deceased. The instrument penetrated to the lungs. He died soon after, at the New-York Hospital. Jennings immediately made his escape, and has not yet been arrested. The jury, in their verdict, censure the Police of the Seventh Precinct for neglecting to take proper steps to secure his imprisonment.

A Trophy from Newbern.—There is now to be seen at Tiffany & Co.'s the Confederate flag which, for some weeks previous to the 14th of March last, and for a few hours on that day, waved over Fort Thompson, before Newbern, N. C. This flag became a prey to the impetuosity of the Shepard Rifles, Fifty-First Regiment New-York State Volunteers. It was brought to this City by Lieut.-Col. R. B. Potter, who is slowly recovering from the wounds he received in the battle of Newbern, and was given by him to Col. E. F. Shepard, of Gov. Morgan's Staff, after whom the corps is named. The flag is the regular Confederate ensign, about twelve feet by eight, in proportions, and with thirteen stars in the Union. The friends of Col. Ferrero and his gallant command, and the public generally, are invited to see this trophy, and how it compares with "the old gridiron."

Died by Cutting Her Throat.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Susan Wetzel, a native of Albany, aged 24 years, residing at No. 248 East 2d-st., who committed suicide yesterday, by cutting her throat with a knife. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where she died immediately. Her husband is a soldier in the Union army, and she expected him home in a few days. Believing herself to be in a false position with other men, and that her husband upon his arrival would learn the fact, she fell into a fit of melancholy and took her life into her own hands, rather than endure the disgrace which she believed must necessarily ensue. A *post mortem* examination, made by the Coroner's Deputy, satisfied all concerned that the unfortunate woman was not *enciente*, as she had previously supposed.

Arrivals in the City.

Francisco Amodio, brother to the late celebrated baritone, and of the musical profession himself, accompanied by Bernard Caraza and a valet, arrived from Central America in the steamship *Northern Light*, and are stopping at the Everett House.

Capt. Fairfax, of the British Army, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, from Montreal; Lieut. Whyte, of the Royal Rifles; Maj. Laurie, from Halifax, and Geo. J. Hulse and lady, from Western Missouri, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Ross and Mrs. Hutchinson, from Montreal, and C. A. Thorne, from Central America, are at the Everett House.

Col. Bridgeland and ladies, of Indiana; H. Clymund, U. S. A.; A. G. Nettleton, of Chicago; A. Davis, of Illinois, and B. C. Powell, of North Carolina, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Capt. Johnson and lady, of New-York, and Lieut. Orrie, from Washington, are at the New-York Hotel. Lieut. Geo. H. Spaulding, of Massachusetts; E. Goddard, from Fortress Monroe; Mr. Still, of New-Jersey; E. L. Sturgis, of Fort Wayne, Ind.; C. Chouteau, of St. Louis; and Isaac O. Banes, of Boston, are at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn Mercantile Library Association—Annual Election of Officers—Success of the Independent Ticket.—The annual election of officers for the Mercantile Library Association, was held on Thursday—the polls closing at 9 o'clock in the evening. The contest between the friends of the members' or "Regular" and the "Independent" ticket was spirited, but confined strictly, we believe, within the bounds of gentlemanly competition. Although the polls closed at 9 o'clock in the evening, there was so much "scratching" that the canvassers did not get through with their arduous labors until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when they announced the following as the result of the election: President—James Thorne. Vice-President—Franklin Woodruff. Corresponding Secretary—A. V. B. Van Dyck. Recording Secretary—Charles W. Beebe. Treasurer—Henry M. Crans. Directors—Henry W. Merian, William Sherer, G. Hubert Van Wagenen, Gilbert L. Haight, James How, Jr., P. M. Myers, John R. Kennaday, James H. Frothingham, Adrian Van Linderen.

Crazy Dan, of Hempstead.—A few nights ago, a shanty in Hempstead, occupied by a man known to the residents of the vicinage as "Crazy Dan," and supposed to be very poor, was discovered to be on fire. It was with great difficulty Dan was aroused from sleep, and removed from the building, but when in the open air and fairly awake, he made a dash into the burning building and brought forth a teakettle, much to the astonishment of the crowd of people who witnessed the act. But their astonishment was still further increased when Dan inserted his hand into the teakettle and drew forth a box containing $315, in United States coin. It appears, as a matter of safety, he kept his money in the kettle, and then covered it with water. The water was boiling hot when the prize was rescued, and Dan had one of his hands badly burnt in pulling out the box—but, he saved his money.

The Public Schools.—By the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, it appears that there are in the city 56 grammar and 37 primary schools—three of which are for colored children. The number of teachers employed is 415, of whom 28 are males. Of the number, three males and six females are colored persons, and instruct the colored schools. The whole number of pupils on register is 46,976, of which 729 are colored. The increase in the number of scholars during the year was 1,524. Two new evening schools have been opened, making the total number nine. These schools are open to all persons, without regard to age, who do not attend the day schools. There are 4,134 scholars—an increase of 734. In the evening schools 60 teachers are employed. The Library contains 43,413 volumes, an increase of 5,745 over the previous year. There is in all 36 buildings used as school-houses—26 are brick structures, and 10 are made of wood.

Fire in a Public School—Accidents.—Yesterday noon Public School-house No. 3, on Bedford-avenue, was discovered to be on fire between the floors, when the children were immediately marched out without creating a panic. A little girl named Ellen Bailey, slipped while passing down stairs, and was slightly injured. William Dougherty, foreman of Engine Company No. 12, E. D., was seriously injured, by falling from a ladder erected against the building. He was at the time endeavoring to get at the fire through a window, while the children were passing at the stairways. The fire is said to have been communicated by a boy, who thrust a match through a knot-hole in the floor, and set fire to some papers between the floor of the second story and the ceiling below. The damage to the premises by fire will not exceed $150.

Found Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Baltic-street yesterday. It was taken in charge by Coroner Hegeman and conveyed to the dead-house to await identification. The deceased was about 5 feet 8 inches high, bald on the top of his head, dark brown hair on back of the head, and had on black frock coat, black vest, gray pants, blue flannel shirt, overalls and sewed calf-skin boots.

The Courts.—The April Term of the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened on Monday, the 14th inst. The April Term of the City Court will be opened on Monday next, when the first twenty-two causes, excepting the 17th, will be called. Jury trials will be held during the first and fourth weeks of the term, commencing on the 7th and 28th inst. During the first week of the Term, the Court will announce the time for the trial of equity and other causes, not tryable by a jury.

Narrow Escape.—A laborer, named Hawley, while at work, yesterday, in a sewer on Wyckoff-street, was buried by the sides falling in. His fellow-workmen succeeded in getting him out speedily, when it was found that he had one arm broken, and was otherwise injured.

Death of a Member of Congress.

Easton, Penn., Friday, April 4.

Hon. Thomas B. Cooper, Member of Congress, died to-day at Coopersburgh, Lehigh County.

[Advertisement.]

One Dollar Clothes-Wringers, Just Patented.—Every family can now have a beautiful clothes-wringer by express on receipt of $1; wrings beautifully, and fits any tub. Address, inclosing $1, Pierre D. Van Hoesen, No. 67 South-street.

N. B.—State and county rights for sale. Address with return stamp.

[Advertisement.]

A dreadful accident or a horrible dénouement occasions a commotion; so much so as to occupy the public mind for days. Knox's Spring Style creates just such a commotion, as everybody desires to see them, and almost every one makes a purchase. His latest style exceeds any of his former efforts, being a perfect beau ideal of a hat. Give him a call.

[Advertisement.]

Measles are prostrating the Volunteers by hundreds, the hospitals are crowded with them. Soldiers, be warned in time. Holloway's Pills are positively infallible in the cure of this disease; occasional doses of them will preserve the health even under the greatest exposures. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

That great wonder from the River Nile, the living Hippopotamus, closes his exhibition at the Museum to-day. He will be visible at all hours, as will Commodore Nutt, Sea Lion, Albinos, &c., &c. Splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers, who want the best soap in use, should call for Pyles' O. K. Soap. It saves labor and money, and makes the linen white and soft. Sold by grocers everywhere. Dépôt corner of Washington and Franklin streets.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 37 | Sun sets.... 6 28 | Moon sets....12 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11 22 | Gov. Island.12 11 | Hell Gate.... 1 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Jeremiah Thompson, Blake, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew; Sheriden, Russell, Cork, Howland & Frothingham; Ladoga, Holm, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Genoa, Street, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Yumuri, Anderson, Matanzas, Stevens Brothers; Peter C. Warwick, (Br.,) Green, Oporto, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Ocean Home, Harriman, Nuevitas, James E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Udola, Whittemore, Machias, Thompson & Hunter; Alice, (Br.,) Atwood, Trinidad, Smith, Jones & Co.; Winthrop, (Br.,) Lipari, Halifax, W. & J. Forbes; Leonard Berry, (Br.,) Cooper, Bermuda, Smith, Jones & Co.; Triumph, Murphy, Havana, B. F. Small; Exemplar, Clemens, Ponce, P. R., Sturges & Co.

Schooners Evelyn, Palmer, Stamford, R. Sanford; J. B. Bentley, Cullin, Deal's Island, R. R. Parker; Euphemia, Bayley, Porto Rico, S. W. Lewis & Co.; New-York, Goodsell, Boston, J. C. Dayton & Co.; T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River, L. Kenny; Ellen Forrester, Rhoades, St. John, P. R., Peck & Church; Pallas, (Br.) Biddle, Balize, Hond., Josiah Jex; Helena, (Br.,) Roberts, Laguayra, Thos. Middleton; Dr. Franklin, Chapman, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Blossom, Douglass, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett.

Sloop Frederick Brown, Carr, Bristol, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. On the 3d inst., at 3 P. M., in Vineyard Sound, spoke U. S. steamship South Carolina, from the Blockading Squadron at the Southwest Pass. Reported all well, and was bound to Boston.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckmann, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship American Union, Hubbard, Liverpool Feb. 3, with mdse. and 98 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had westerly gales from the lon. of 38; been 28 ds. W. of the Banks. March 2, lat. 41 29, lon. 40, saw a large vessel, bottom up; it coming on dark, could not ascertain anything about her. March 28, lat. 39 12, lon. 63 42, signalized a ship, supposed the R. H. Taylor, hence for London. [illegible]

Ship Planter, Dalley, Havre Jan. 24, in ballast to A. Bell's Sons. Has had continual westerly gales; lost two suits of sails, and was compelled to make new sails to get the ship into port. Jan. 27, Louis Antonio, seaman, was lost overboard. March 30, lat. 36 20, lon. 72, saw a large fleet of vessels strg S.

Ship F. W. Brune, (of Baltimore,) Landis, Leghorn Jan. 19, passed Gibraltar Feb. 5, with marble, rags, &c., to Fabbricotti Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales nearly the entire passage.

Ship Detroit, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Harding, London Jan. 25, and Falmouth Feb. 7, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Ohio, Hutchins, Havre Feb. 16, in ballast to A. Bell's Sons. Has had continual strong N. W. gales the entire passage.

Brig Onda, (Br.,) Pike, Rio Janeiro Feb. 25, with coffee to Rundle, Jones & Rudge.

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Stephens, Cornwallis, N. S., 6 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Shute, Elizabethport, with coal for Port Royal.

Schr. E. Barnes, Briggs, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Montezuma, Tenny, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Hurley, Hurley, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Powell, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Empire, (Br., of Bermuda,) Doe, Bermuda March 22, with molasses to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Hepsabok, Lunt, New-Bedford 3 ds.

Schr. J. G. Whipple, Lamson, Pocomoke 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Seychelle, Hawes, Provincetown 3 ds., fish.

Sloop Vantasel, Avery, Cold Spring, with ammunition for Government.

Sloop W. D. Mangum, Collins, Taunton 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, from N. W. to N. E.

Miscellaneous.

Baltimore, April 3.—The schr. Annie Bell, from Matanzas for this port, is ashore near Seven-foot Knoll, below the mouth of the Patapsco. She is tight, and a lighter and steamtug will go down at once to her relief. The captain thinks she will come off to-morrow morning, after discharging 80 to 100 hhds. of sugar.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Eliza—Br. brig, of Prince William, from Nova Scotia for Demerara, March 13, lat. 22 39, lon. 54.

Golden Lead—brig, bound S., April 1, Cape Henlopen bearing N. W. 50 miles.

Garnet—ship, bound E., March 18, lat. 39 16, lon. 56 44.

Gaimsby—brig, 30 ds. from Demerara for Grimsby, with loss of sails, &c., March 24, lat. 27 10, lon. 62 28.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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DASHING PASQUINADE.
A WHITE-HOUSE BALLAD.
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UNPARALLELED FENCING MATCH.
REPULSE OF CAPT. MUNCHAUSEN.
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The TABLE-TALK of THE SUNDAY MERCURY is famous as a department of New-York's GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, which is more widely copied and quoted from by the entire Press of the United States than any literary specialty ever before known to American journalism. Conducted as it is under a special Editorship, and combining all the features of a distinct paper in itself, it affords choice reading adapted to all tastes, from the most elaborate Criticism and dignified Essay to the sprightliest *jeu de mot* and liveliest Burlesque.

The "Sunday Table-Talk" of to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY will present the following

ARRAY OF NOVELTIES:

I. FROM THE CAPITAL.—A characteristic war epistle from the indomitable and irresistible Orpheus C. Kerr, opening with quaint comments on the Gothic steed, Pegasus, and showing how an oppressed son of Ham rendered the only real, original "Hymn of the Contrabands," beside giving, in illustration, the genuine music of the same—THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY PIECE OF MUSICAL ANNOTATION EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY. Then is described the fearful and tremendous sword combat between Capt. William Brown, Eskveire, of the immortal Mackerel Brigade, and Capt. Munchausen of the Southern Confederacy, which is believed to be the greatest duel ever witnessed on this Continent!

II. APRIL THE FIRST.—A peculiar article, of which the public may, or may not, see the "point" when they read it.

III. "GAILY THE TROUBADOUR."—A treasonable document just unearthed by the Potter Investigating Committee, and supposed to have been written, by a newly decapitated employé of Uncle Samuel's though its phraseology is rigidly that of the Middle Ages.

IV. "A GEM."—One of the most beautiful little poems yet produced by the war, and worthy of preservation in every album and in every soldier's home.

V. 'TIS WELL.—Something concerning Englishmen who have made asses of themselves, though referring particularly to a noted British song-writer.

VI. GIDEON'S BANNED.—An expression of mild personal opinion by "Lieut. Gunboat Grapple of the iron-clad Lime-Kiln," touching the case of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY
[OF TO-MORROW]

Will likewise present its grand army of readers with another of its exclusive jocosities, a quaint and side-splittingly philosophical letter from that imperturbable old war-horse, the renowned

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Good fencers and amateur swordsmen will find something after their own heart To-Morrow, in the Great Sunday Newspaper: Orpheus C. Kerr, of the glorious Mackerel Brigade, in his letter in To-Morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, gives a powerful and minute description of an extraordinary sword-duel between Capt. William Brown, of the Mackerels, and Capt. Munchausen, of the Southern Confederacy.

NATIVE COMPOSERS, ATTEND!

There will appear in the unprecedented letter of Orpheus C. Kerr, to the SUNDAY MERCURY of To-Morrow, a piece of music altogether ahead of anything heretofore attempted in musical annotation, and destined to create an immense sensation among the admirers of the "Tannhauser." It is undoubtedly the first tangible hint of the music of the future.

THE GENTLEMAN'S NEWSPAPER.

For Merchants, Shippers, Brokers, Farmers, Soldiers, and gentlemen of leisure, the SUNDAY MERCURY is the most complete paper in the United States. Its Financial Reports, Ship News, Market Reports, Military Correspondence, and Table of Importations are prepared with the greatest care, and are unexceptionably reliable.

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The fairer sex will find a choice variety of novelettes, domestic stories, and sketches, charming poetry, and piquante gossip, in the all-inclusive columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, which numbers among its contributors some of the most celebrated authoresses and poetesses of this country and England.

"THE POSSIBILITY OF NATIONAL PEACE."—Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1st-place, corner of Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. The Pastor, Rev. Hugh Smith Carpenter, will, in compliance with the request of several gentlemen representing various political opinions, repeat his sermon on the above subject TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

DENTISTRY.—DR. LUTHER, DENTIST, (20 years,) removed to No. 104 East 22d-st., near Lexington-av. Artificial teeth in every style, warranted unsurpassed by any, 50 cents to $2 50 each. Artificial bone-filling, (warranted genuine,) 50 cents.

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Dimness of Vision,
Loss of Memory,
Loss of Power,
Weak Nerves,
Wakefulness,
Trembling,
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